The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 57 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured d not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPCRATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-6 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JERSEYS, LEATHER BELTS, MEN'S FELTS, HOSIERY, COTTON TRIMMINGS, BRAID BUTTONS, COTTON CASEMENT, HANDKERCHIEF'S, BELT, TRUSESES, FOOLSCAP CREAM LAID AND BANK POST PAPER AND COLOURED ENVELOPES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters the following goods landed damaged by Ex. s.s. "Culna."

A.A.R. No. 184—1 case jerseys.
A.A.R. Nos. 963/4—2 cases leather belts.
A.A.R. No 377—1 case men's felts.
A.A.R. No. 387—1 case hosiery.
No. 117/8—2 cases cotton trimmings, braid buttons, cotton casement, handkerchiefs, etc.
A.R.A.K. No. 401—1 case belt.
A.R.A.K. No. 402—1 case trusses.
J.T.M. 16 bales foolscap cream laid and bank post paper.
K.T. 8720 No. 1/12—12 cases coloured manila envelopes.

A deposit of 30 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR STREET FISH MARKET LANE, BEHIND ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S MARKET, DHOBI TALAO. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following very aluable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the western side of the Fish Market Lane and Adamji Peerbhoy's Market Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82 New No. 712 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3/3899 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 2836 Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jerbai Nowroji Mody, on or towards the East by the Fish Market Lane on or towards the South partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by a Public passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane and on or towards the West partly by property of Maneckji Jamshedji Mistry and partly by the passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S. The above property realises Rs. 106 by way of monthly rent which has not been increased after the war. Marketable title will be guaranteed.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES WHITE TANJIBS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1918, at 2-30, p.m., (S.T.), at their auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Syed Bail Abdul Rahim Co., and on account and at the risk of the international stores, Hornby Road, Fort.

EX S. S. "BAROTSE."

D/S & Co., Bombay.—1132—34—1138—4 Bales each 300 Pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 300, yds., 20.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 9TH MARCH AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) AT RAGHUNATH DADA STREET, BEHIND ALLAHABAD BANK. SALE OF A FOUR-SEATER HUMBER CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at Raghunath Dada Street, Behind Allahabad Bank, Fort.

By order of a gentleman:—
1 Humber Car Four Cylinder. Torpedo Body, Four-Seater.
11 Horse Power.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, PIECEGOODS, TYPEWRITER, PIANO PHONOS, AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), B. MANECKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Just adjacent to the Bank of Bombay.

Very rich and Artistic teak and black wood pieces of furniture of the latest Style and designs and of the very strong and durable make in all varieties, piano phono, typewriter drawing Room suit in 10 pices lined with Silk Tapestry etc.

At the account and risk of the gentlemen and parties concerned.

Five proof safe.
One ring single diamond of 6 ratis.
Two rings single diamond of 2 and 3 Ratis
One rose diamond and emerald.
Typewriter one Hammond.
Gold chain gold kadas.
Diamond Carring pair.
One mala Jiwon pearls in two rows.
One pearl nose ring.
One Diamond nose ring.
Two loose pears about 30 chaws.
Bangles diamonds:—
One lot of assorted rings mohem mala Ioran, malas, and some other, ready made articles of the latest fashion. All set in diamonds, emeralds, rubies, etc.
Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The sale of the property occupied by Messrs. Stephenson and Co., at Churney Road, Girgaum advertised for THIS DAY Thursday the 7th instant is POSTPONED till further notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1918.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

Two more Bombay patients examined and declared by eminent Doctors to be cured.

Poona Patient cured in one month.

Full particulars of above cures will be published.

5 DAYS RETURN VISIT
March 9 to 14.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
Orient Hotel.
FREE INTERVIEWS.

Friday noon to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 8 to 1 p.m.
Monday, 8 to 1 p.m.
Tuesday, 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

TURKO ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A 2ND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for outstation steamers. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2889

WANTED—A SMART CORRESPONDENT CLERK with good handwriting with copies of testimonials. Salary Rs. 80. Parsi preferred. Apply to Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good children's NURSE and AYAHS, of any nationality. Must be patient, kind and experienced. Apply to Mrs. SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2861

BILLIARD MARKER—One who can look after table, tip cues, and act as waiter between games. Wages Rs. 20 and gratuities, per month. Apply PRESIDENT SERGT'S. MESS, 34th General Hospital, Deolali, with certificates from previous employers. 2880

WANTED—For the Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer's Office, Bombay a SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERK on Rs. 40 per mensem, good handwriting essential. Previous experience in Military Works Services or Public Works Department preferred, but not essential. Apply in own handwriting to GARRISON ENGINEER, North A.C.R.E.'s Office, Marine Lines, Bombay. 2919

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENERGETIC TYPIST and CLERK. Apply personally to the LONDON, EASTERN and AMERICAN TRADING Co., Hummum Street, Bombay. 2935.

WANTED—An experienced qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Zanana dispensary, good prospects. Apply with testimonials Dr. HUSAINBHOY, L. M. & S., Sidhpur (Gujrat). 2800

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Macalla (Arabia) an L.M. & S., or M. B. B.S., as a MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem to start with. Indian preferred. Apply to Messrs. A. & J. LALLJEE, 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 2939

WANTED—A FRENCH or EUROPEAN LADY TYPIST, knowing good English Correspondence. Preference to one, who has business canvassing capacity. State experience, age and lowest salary to Box No. 915 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2934

WANTED.—A SECRETARY on Rs. 60 and a CASHIER with neat handwriting and good at figures on Rs. 40 for a local Limited Firm. Cash security required Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2446

WANTED for The Shire Highlands Railway Co., Ltd., Limbe, British Central Africa. 1 SUPERINTENDING FITTER to take charge of Loco Sheds at outstations. 1 FITTER for a Rubber Factory. 1 BOILER MAKER. Parsees preferred. All must be experienced men. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary expected to Box. No. 913 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2927

SITUATION WANTED.

A well-known MOTOR MECHANIC having served in Rangoon, Japan, America, with world-wide experience can repair car of any make, possessing first class testimonials, desires a JOB in State. Please address. AMIRUDIN, New Royal Co., Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. 2937

EDUCATIONAL.

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, BANJO, PIANO, taught by C. MENEZES, 4. Haravalla's Buildings, top floor, Bombay 2. 2936

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—Two steam LORRIES, quite in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply N. R. NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. 2801

A gentleman of good repute and standing desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2931

WANTED—One Cummin's COTTON BALING PRESS. It must be in working condition and able to press Bales of 400 lbs or 450 lbs. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2941

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—4 Platts Mules of 798 spindles each in good working condition at INDO-CHINA MILL, Seewree. 2906

FOR SALE—GABORIAN and Du BOISGOBEY Sensational Novels, 58 volumes. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2924

FOR SALE—One MOTOR DYNAMO, D. C., 110 Volts, 10-5 H. P., 62 Amps., 900 Revs. Complete—Write to Box No. 914 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2933.

FOR SALE—One four-seater, single cylinder, DE DION CAR, fitted with Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 800. Apply, N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 2938

FOR SALE.—Mr. Dikshit's big BUNGALOW at Lanowli, excellent situation, extensive grounds, fine well. Offers will be received by and particulars may be obtained from Messrs. DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTUMRAI, Solicitors, No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2762

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

FOR SALE—MOTOR CAR, Overland, old type body, 5-seater, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor with Stepney Engine, completely overhauled and in best working condition. Also one "Indian" motor cycle, 6-7 Horse Power with coach built side car in perfect working order. For full particulars and price apply Box No. 912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2925

FOR SALE

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

TWO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For season furnished BUNGALOW, No. 1, Mary Land, Matheran, close to Bazaar and Station. Apply ADAMJI EBRAHIMJI GODIWALLA, Coorla. 2881

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

NOTICE.

THE right of skinning dead animals for the year commencing 1st April, 1918, will be sold at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m., (Bombay Time.)

Particulars of the number of skins handed over to the Contractor during the last four years can be obtained in the office of the undersigned or at the Slaughter House office, Bandra.

(Sd) P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commisioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th March, 1918. 2942

FOR SALE.

METHYLATED SPIRIT AT

MODERATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES. Large quantity always in stock.

For rates, etc., please apply to—

JEANULABEDIN ALLIBHOY,
Khetwady 9th Lane,
BOMBAY.

2450

THE GOKULDASS BALLABHDASS COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

JUBBULPORE.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date fixed for the sale of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Jubbulpore, in voluntary liquidation has been extended from the 4th March to the last week in March at which time all offers that have been received will be considered and the sale finally concluded.—OFFICE ASSISTANT TO THE LIQUIDATORS, G. B. Mills, Jubbulpore. 2884

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 28th February, 1918, a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1917, from which Income-Tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 17½ per share free of Income-Tax, and a dividend on Deferred Shares at Rs. 159-11-2 per share free of Income-Tax has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday 14th March between 12 noon and 3 p.m. excluding Saturdays and Holidays, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 22nd February 1918, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2844

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the Meeting of the Shareholders held to-day, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, has been declared payable on and after the 7th March, 1918, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 21st February 1918. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents change in their address to prevent dividend warrants being mis-sent.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building, Fort.
Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2806

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2929

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public that all BANKING TRANSACTIONS carried on by "Messrs. A. Vilcassim & Bro." up till now will, in future, be carried on in the name of "Messrs. VILCASSIM BROS." Cheques signed in the name of "A. Vilcassim & Bro." are valid up till the end of 31st March, 1918.

Hundies, Documents, etc., signed in the name of "A Vilcassim & Bro." are valid till 31st December, 1918.

Absolutely there are no changes in the partnership of the firm.

2928 VILCASSIM BROS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Office of the Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle,
Victoria Terminus.

ORDER.

UNDER RULE 11 A(1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that Mild Steel Wire, 12 or 14 S. W. G. plain or galvanized, can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now, therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A. of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, hereby require all persons, who in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such mild steel wire, 12 or 14 gauge, plain or galvanized, to give to me by letter at my office within seven days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such mild steel wire, 12 or 14 gauge, plain or galvanized, namely:—

(a) The quantity held by weight.
(b) The place or places at which held.
(c) The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the mild steel wire, plain or galvanized, is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such mild steel wire, plain or galvanized, until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of seven days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER.
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

6th March, 1918. 2931

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING COTTON GINNING FACTORIES of the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld., are available for sale or for lease for the year ending 30-6-1919. Offers should reach the undersigned as early as possible.

Tandoadam (Sindh) factory.—Containing 40 single Roller gins by Platt Brothers complete with Engine, Boiler, Chimney and Buildings, Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

Nagibabad (U. P.—Containing 40 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers with Engine Boiler, Chimney, Dynamo, etc., 40 Oil Kohloos with their all parts and gearing W. I. Tanks for oil kakes and one Colaba baling press, one stone mill for flour 3in. diameter, complete with buildings and factory in excellent condition.

Nawabshah (Sind).—Containing 37 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers Engine, Boiler, Chimney, etc., Buildings complete. Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

For further particulars please apply:

The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.,
Lahore.

2882

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:

All that piece or parcel of Government tok land or ground held under a Lease bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1909, betwee Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwan and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3585 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 10, 182, 184, and 238 New Nos. 14374, 14382 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123 1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288-(1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East party by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs above named at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

2238

LEGAL NOTICES,

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, POONA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE POONA BANK, LIMITED A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, HAVING ITS REGISTERED OFFICE AT POONA.

VADILAL RAGHAWJI, of Bombay Hindu Merchants and others ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the hearing of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioners for winding up the above Bank which was fixed for the 19th day of March is adjourned by the Court to the 15th day of April next.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1918

(Sd.) ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
(Sd.) N. R. BHALERAO,
Pleader for the Petitioners.

2930

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMASJI NASSERWANJI MEHTA has contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. 74 of the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, newly built standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North-East side of Wachhagandy Road in the City and Island and sub-registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 765 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North-East by land of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay, laid out as a service passage, on the North-West by Improvement Trust plot No. 73 of the said estate leased to Limji Nowroji Banaji, on or towards the South-East by the Improvement Trust plot No. 75 of the said estate leased to Ardeshir Bamanji Dubash and on or towards the South-West by the said Wachhagandy Road and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portions of New Survey Nos. 7312, 7313 and 7335 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (2) and Street No. 3 and is now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2940

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the 16th February, 1918, appearing in a previous issue of this paper over the signature of Messrs. Madan, Sons and Company, Proprietors, Squibb's Ague Specific, THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the said Notice omits to specify two important terms which formed part of the Consent Decree, namely, the term whereby Messrs. MADAN, SONS and COMPANY, admitted that our clients, Messrs. F. Ruttanshaw and Nadirshaw K. Polishwalla, partners of the firm of La Laboratorie de Paris, in adopting the device on the cardboard cases previously used by them for packing their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC, acted without intent to defraud, and the term whereby it was provided that our clients' undertaking not to use in connection with their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC, any device of which any one of the particulars specified in the said Notice formed part, did not extend to the use by our clients of a snake alone, which was the principal figure in our clients' former device and which has consequently been retained by our clients as their exclusive device to distinguish their preparation from Squibb's and other Ague Specific sold in the market, as a result of which our clients' Ague Specific has been and is popularly known by the name of "NAG CHHAP."

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY FURTHER NOTIPIED that the said Consent Decree does not operate in any way, so as to affect the right to sell the stock of our clients' preparation which was packed and delivered to their various constituents in cardboard cases bearing their original device prior to the 18th day of January, 1918, the date of the Consent Decree, under the liberty expressly reserved to them by the High Court.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. F. Ruttanshaw alias Ruttonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and Nadirshaw Kavasji Polishwalla, partners in the firm of La Laboratoire de Paris and Proprietors of LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC.

2837

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

etition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDER WAMAN, late of Bombay, Khatri Hindoo Inhabitant, a landed proprietor .....Deceased.

SARASVATIBAI, widow of RAMCHANDER WAMAN, of Bombay Khatri Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Matipakhadi in Worli, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eight year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

1st day of March, 1918.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2930

AMUSEMENTS,

Tremendous Gala Attraction
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERYTHING NEW!
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S LATEST ABSURDITY
A PARSEE BURLESQUE OF
EAST LYNNE
EAST LYNNE
IN
2 Acts and 8 Scenes
T. MELBOURNE—as Archibald Pestonjee Carlysle
B. AUSTIN—as Framjee Levison.
E. MELBOURNE—as the Lady Isabelle.
This Popular and Pathetic story will appeal
TO ALL CLASSES
LAUGHS: LAUGHS:: LAUGHS:::
SEE THE LORD MOUNT SIXS MANSION
The wedding of Carlysle
The Honeymoon Hotel
The Execution of Verdi
HEAR The voice of the angels
The Anvil Chorus (with apologies to Verdi)
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
at Gaiety 6-30 and 10.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
The original Authorised London version.
Sunday, March 10th
Half Price Matinee at 5 p. m.
"ROMANCE"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.,
To-night at 6-30 p.m.
The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE
MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
To-night & every night
at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 7 & 8
OF
The Great Universal Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
WITH
A two-reel Military L-KO Comedy
AND
Universal Screen Magazine
Rates Rs. 2 to As. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS:

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India"

This Week Fifth and Sixth Episodes.

"THE CRISIS" & "ON THE PRECIPICE"

POTENT POINTS

ABOUT **'THE GREAT SECRET'**

THE STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF MYSTERY, ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE NOW SHOWN AT

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.

Stars:

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE

Cost of Production:

Approximately 540,000 dollars.

Length of Serial:

Fifteen chapters of two reels each.

Number of People who take part.

Six hundred.

To-night ! ***To-night*** !

SEE THE SECOND INSTALMENT

CHAPTERS 4th, 5th, & 6th.

A tornado of thrills, mingled with humorous and dramatic situations of intense interest.

Set aside one evening every week to visit the

Lamington Road, (North). **ELDORADO** 3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night.

THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE WORLD

Baby Marie Osbourne

OR

Little Mary Sunshine

IN "TEARS AND SMILES"

A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 acts. Nothing better has yet been done by Baby Marie

Do not miss it.

Pathe's Animated History of the Great War.

CHAPTER 1. PART 2.

"HYPNOTIC POWER"

An amusing Comedy by WIFFLES, one of his latest.

PATHE'S GAZETTE—The Finest News—Film of the world.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

***Time*—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.**

PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES.

"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"

A Superb Society Drama, in which a fascinating widow, in seeking vengeance on a gentleman, who had discarded her, accidentally ruins an innocent youth. But his fiancee rescues him and the story ends happily for the lovers.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"

A highly entertaining comic.

THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 and Ans. 4. Box Seats Re. 2.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

RULING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar 4th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
March	24.30+10
April	
May	23.96+10
June	
July	23.68+13

Old Contracts.

Month	To-day's price
March	22.73
Mar.-Apl	22.64
Apl.-May	22.56 +7
May-June	22.48
June-July	22.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 2nd

M. G. Bengal Good	17.11
" " Fully Good	17.48
" " Fine	17.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.87
" " " Fully Good	19.24
" " " Fine	19.61
" Broach Good	21.65
" " Fully Good	21.90
" " Fine	22.15
" Scinde Good	17.11
" " Fully Good	17.48
" " Fine	17.85

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar 2nd

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,550,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	446,000
East Indian " "	170,000
American " "	3,399,000
Other " "	76,000
Total Sales	12,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Sepeculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	82,000
" " Forwarded	2,000
" " Actual Export	
" " Imports	23,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	22,000
Total Afloat	145,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" to Continent	900
Futures at New York May	31.20 Unchgd
" " July	30.76—5
Spot Cotton at New York	32.70 Unchgd
" at New Orleans	32.00
Futures at New Orleans May	30.10+3
" July	29.70 Unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 2nd.

Silver Spot	42 1/2
Indian Tone of Silver:—Fully Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 6th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	54 1/2
Rupee Paper 5½ %	43½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.17

WAR LOANS

London, Mar. 2nd.

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

MAILS.

London, Mar. 1st.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th January have been delivered and copies only of the two previous Mails:

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 2nd.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb.	600

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£19-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. Absence of buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April Absence of buyers	19/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Sellers Quieter	2/5½

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bedbugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½ lb. tins, Rs. 7 each.
¼ lb. tins, Rs. 12 each

OF ALL DEALERS.

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KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 6.

This morning the tone of the market was steady. Good Broach April was quoted at Rs. 691 (Association) and Rs. 689 (Exchange). The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 691, advanced to Rs. 694, eased down to Rs. 689 and immediately thereafter recovered and kept steady at Rs. 691.

The Colaba market opened easier at Rs. 682½ and closed at Rs. 685.

The ready market was quiet but steady with a fair demand at slightly lower rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach April	685
Fine " Akola March	663/4
F. G. Bengal "	562

QUOTATIONS 8 P.M.

Broach Good	686/8
Akola	665
Bengal	561

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6TH MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Superfine.	rise	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	637	627	565	535	Ready
M.G. Stad Punjab	637	627	565		"
M.G. Wardha		695	675		"
M. G. Nagpore		695	675		"
M.G. Yeotmal		685			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		679			"
M.G. Amraoti		672			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair Staple		665	645	*	"
M.G. Khandesh		647	620		"
M.G. Muthia		637	607		"
W.G. Broach		702	696	690	1-25 April.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th March:—

Cotton	7,647 bales.
Wheat	36,774 cwts
Linseed	328 "
Shagelly seed	488 "
Groundnuts	653 "
Castorseed	9,308 "
Rice	6,300 "
Myrabolams	421 "
Cottonseed	328 "
Gram	987 "
Jowar	370 "
Barley	241 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-4-0.
Sovereign 16-2-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 102-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 210½.
D.D. on Shanghai Rs. 300½.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market continued firm and a good amount of business was done, chiefly in Weaving Mill shares. The undertone of the market continues to be good.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,150, Swadeshis 2,130, Simplex 972/8, Pearls 670, New Greats 355, Madhavjee 2,540, Kohinoor 1,155, Finlay 450, Fazulbhoy 947/8, Currimbhoy 440, Century 472/8, Bombay United 1,125, Indian Cement 345, Tata Ordinary 256/4, Deferreds 1,150, Alcocks 1,010, Bombay Burma 1,135, Bombay Tramway 380, Bombay Steam 315, and Tata Hydro 1,222/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,152/8, Swadeshi 2,127/8, Simplex 975, Pearls 675, New Greats 357/8, Currimbhoy 442/8, Bombay United 1,130, Tata Deferred 1,140, Bombay Burma 1,145, Katni Ordinary 292/8, Deferreds 1,575, Bombay Tramway 395, Bombay Steam 317/8, and Tata Hydro 1,225.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 2nd Mar. 1918.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Mar. 1918.			
G.I.P. Rly		23,67,660	4,75,89,346
A.D.C. Rly		75,200	13,59,602
B.K. Rly		4,900	75,006
C.B. Rly		8,000	1,25 200
Total		24,53,700	4,91,52,154
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Mar. 1917.			
G.I.P. Rly		22,89,055	4,61,99,230
A.D.C. Rly		77,328	12,71,289
B.K. Rly		5,236	81,329
C.B Rly		9,493	1,41,485
Total		23,81,112	4,56,93,333
Increase or Decrease G.I.P. Rly		+76,545	+32,90,116
A.D.C. Rly		—2,128	+88,313
B.K. Rly		—336	—3,323
C.B. Rly		—1,493	—16,285

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Mar. 1918	16,100	3,09,154
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Mar. 1917.	15,598	2,95,591
Increase or Decrease	+502	+13,563

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Mar. 1918.	2,200	34,507
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Mar. 1917.	1,722	24,478
Increase or Decrease	+478	+10 029

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, March 6th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,503-8
Total up-to-date	26,36,004-8

SILVER MARKETS.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs, Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated Jan. 17th writes:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £283,129, as compared with last week's return.

The Transvaal gold output for December 1917 amounted to £3,068,639 as compared with £3,289,705 for December, 1916, and £3,070,426 for November 1917. The total output for 1917 amounted to £38,323,921 as compared with £39,484,934 for 1916, a decrease of £1,161,013.

The Director of the United States Mint estimates that the amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts of that country during 1916 was $51,061,187, of which $41,120,149 was new material. As the United States production of gold during that period was $92,590,300, the industrial consumption of fresh material amounted to 44 per cent. of the production. This seems a very large proportion to be applied to such a purpose.

SILVER.

The market has been somewhat easier in tone. Supplies have been more plentiful, and the keenness of the New Year Trade demand seems to have abated for the moment. The price remained at 45 1/8d. until the 15th. instant, when it fell to 44 7/8d. To-day it receded to 44/d.

The Shanghai exchange has eased slightly during the week.

No fresh news has been published as to Governmental purchases in America.

No alteration has been cabled as to the stock in Bombay which, on the 2nd. instant, consisted of 3,700 bars.

The stock in Shanghai on the 12th. January consisted of about 25,500,000 ounces in sycee and 13,000,000 dollars, as compared with 24,500,000 ounces in sycee and 13,200,000 dollars on the 5th. instant.

The following is the amount of Imperial silver coin held by the Banks of the United Kingdom, including the Bank of England, on the last week-day in June in each year from 1909 to 1916 inclusive.

Year.	Day of the Week.	Amount.
1909	Wednesday	£7,089,288.
1910	Thursday	£7,045,031.
1911	Friday	£6,022,365.
1912	Saturday	£5,968,989.
1913	Monday	£7,198,102.
1914	Tuesday	£8,246,555.
1915	Wednesday	£9,950,279.
1916	Friday	£9,800,638.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std. January 11. 45 1/8d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz std. January 12. 45 1/8d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz std. January 14. 45 1/8d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std. January 15. 44 7/8d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std. January 16. 44 7/8d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std. January 17. 44 3/4d. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
Average 44 979.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Delayed in transmission.)

There was more business passing in coal shares, for which there was some demand, although it did not run into large lines. Raneegunge were steadier at Rs. 42 and Bengal coals at Rs. 860. The market for jute mill shares experienced a smart drop, prices receding in some instances some 15 to 20 points. There was a rally towards the close and a few points were recovered. In the miscellaneous section, there was more business reported, some of the favourite stocks again coming into prominence. Bengal flours found buyers at Rs. 272/8 and Bengal Nagpore cotton at Rs. 210. The following were closing quotations:

Coal: Bengal 860; Bokaro and Ramghur 16/4, Bolompore 11/8, Ghusick 18/4; Nowaghur 29; Raneegunge 42.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 283; Alliance 624; Auckland ord 395; Barnagore ord 183; Caledonian ord 459, Clive ord 259; Delta ord 615; Empire ord 60, Fort William ord 615; Howrah ord 47/12; Kamarhatty ord 628; Kanknarrah or 724 Kelvin ord 740; Khardah ord 420 Lansdowne ord 345; Northbrook ord 55/12; Reliance ord 43/8; Soorah ord 224.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21; Bengal Nagpur cotton ord 206; Bengal Brass 25/6; Calcutta Ice 14/4; Empire 6 per cent. debentures 100 New Ring Mills ord 93, Reliance Firebrick Pottery 18/10; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19/4; Titaghur Paper ord 328.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/6 to Rs. 68/10 and small lots at Rs. 68/8 to Rs. 69/2.

EMPLOYERS AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to the outbreak of small-pox at present raging in the city as a result of its foul condition, heads of several firms and offices deluded by effusions in the press are bringing pressure to bear on their employees to undergo vaccination. May I suggest those opposed to the medical nostrum how to act when confronted with such an unpleasant situation? Let me cite and instance. During the prevalence of small-pox in Bombay in 1916, a relative of a Hindu clerk serving in a local Bank under European management, took the small-pox, whereupon the officer in charge of the establishment desired that the staff should undergo vaccination. He was about to approach the superintendent of vaccination in the matter when one of the staff who happened to rate the nostrum at its true worth promptly forwarded to the office concerned a pamphlet entitled "authoritative opinions adverse to vaccination or its compulsory enforcement" with the result that the officer altogether abandoned the idea of the clerks undergoing vaccination, compulsory or otherwise. The staff thus escaped the useless, cruel and dangerous operation of vaccination and are still living, one and all, hale and healthy, without having the small-pox! It is always so. It is well-known that those who study the subject become converts to anti-vaccination. Hence the advocates of the nostrum in the press resort to the despicable 'suggestio falsi, suppressio veri'! I, therefore, request your readers to arm themselves with anti-vaccination literature and send it to their superiors when face to face with circumstances described above. It is certain to have the desired effect. Literature for the purpose can be had free on application with half-anna stamp to cover postage from N. N. Nava, 353, opp. New Market, Dhobhi Talao, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

X.

The Madras Dravidian Association has sent following message to H. E. the Viceroy:—Now that a resolution is to be moved in the Imperial Legislative Council recommending certain alterations in the curricula of the I. C. S. examination, this meeting of Madras Dravidian Association think it necessary to appeal to the Viceroy that in the interest of different communities of the Indian population it is desirable to include recognised Indian vernaculars in the curricula for the open competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

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Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

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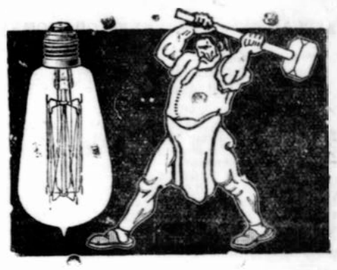

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

WIDOW'S RIGHT TO PROPERTY UPHELD

COOVERBAI WIDOW OF GOCULDAS SHAMJI...Appellant and Plaintiff v. JIVIBAI AND PARVATIBAI daughters of Gokuldas Shamji.....Respondents and defendants.

(Before the Acting Chief Jusice and Justice Marten.)

This was an appeal by the plaintiff appellant against the judgment of Kajiji J. in the above matter which came before his Lordship by way of originating summons.

The facts of the case were as follows: One Gokuldas Shamji the husband of the appellant purchased a property at Old Hanuman Lane in the name of his wife Cooverbai. It appeared that a few months thereafter, namely on the 9th July 1902, the appellant Cooverbai executed a declaration in respect of the said property declaring that the consideration money, namely Rs. 8,000 with which the property was purchased in her name did not belong to her but to her husband and that this property was purchased by her on behalf of her husband at his request and desire and that the property was held in trust for her husband, his neirs, executors and assignees. In her plaint the appellant alleged with regard to this declaration that after purchasing the property in April 1902, her husband being in want of money desired to raise a loan on the of this property. He therefore pursuaded her to declare that she held the said property in trust for him. Gokuldas Shamjee died at Bombay on or about the 5th of May 1914 leaving him surviving his widow Cooverbai, the appellant and a daughter Jivibai the first defendant and a posthumous daughter Parvatibai the 2nd defendant. Gokuldas left a will in the Gujrati language bearing the date 20th of February 1914, whereof he appointed the plaintiff, executrix and trustee. The 2nd clause of the said will was as follows: "I have caused one house to be given to my wife Cooverbai, which is situated in the Old Hanuman Lane and which bears the Municipal Nos. C Ward Nos. 1513-1514 and Street Nos. 24-6. My said wife is the owner of that house and she has full powers to sell that house, to give it as a present, to dispose it of by will or otherwise."

Doubts having arisen as to the construction of the will, whether the plaintiff was or was not entitled absolutely to the property, an originating summons was taken out at the instance of the plaintiff for the determination of the following questions:—

(1) whether the plaintiff was not absolutely entitled to the property in question;
(2) if the plaintiff was not absolutely entitled, what interest did he have in that property.

JUSTICE KAJIJI'S DECISION.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Kaiji in delivering his judgment, after setting out the facts went on to say: Cl. 2 of the will has to be construed. Mr. Kanga for the plaintiff has admitted in answer to a question from me that the testator has treated the property in suit as his own. He contends that under this clause there is a valid bequest of this property in favour of Cooverbai and relies on the words "my said wife is the owner of that house etc.," in Cl. 2. In my opinion the true construction of Cl. 2 of the will is not a bequest at all but a mere recital that the testator had in his life-time purchased this property in the name of his wife and had thus constituted her owner of the house, etc., and that this is so is clear to my mind as the testator under Cl. 5 of the will provides as follows:—"But if she (his wife Cooverbai) should not give birth to a son then my said wife is to enjoy the income of my property upto her life-time and after her death the whole of my property is to be distributed in equal shares between my daughters who may then be living." Under this clause the testator proceeds to deal with the whole of his property after the death of Cooverbai which clearly negatives the idea that the house in suit had been bequeathed to her under Cl. 2. Therefore question 1 must be answered in the negative and question 2 that the plaintiff has life interest in the property in suit. Costs of all parties out of the estate of the deceased."

Against this judgment the plaintiff filed an appeal. Mr. Setelvad and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellant. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the respondents.

PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT UPHELD.

Their Lordships reversed the order of the lower Court and held that under Cl. 2 the plaintiff was entitled to an absolute interest in the property. Costs of both parties as between attorney and client to come out of the estate.

Attorneys for the appellants: Mr. M. B. Chothia.

Attorneys for the respondent: Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN,

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT OP BOMBAY

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Isuf Kasam and Amir Kasam v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. G. Leathem, First Class Magistrate of Dahanu, in the Thana District.

The facts are briefly these:—

The two accused in this case who are brothers, had taken a contract for leaves for the to beat him till the cries of the deceased brought the Patil and others to the spot and they separated them. After this the deceased entered his house, fell down there and expired. The medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen which was enlarged and a violent blow must have been given to the deceased.

On these facts the accused were placed before the Magistrate for being tried under section 324, Indian Penal Code, but the Magistrate framed the charge of hurt under section 323, I. P. Code, and discharged them holding that their case came within the provisions of section 95 of the Indian Penal Code, i.e., nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

"EXAGGERATION BY PROSECUTION."

Mr. Leathem in his judgment observed:

The two accused had a fight with the deceased, as a result of which the latter died. There is no evidence to show that much violence was used and indeed the medical evidence as to the state of the body is strongly to the contrary, but the deceased had a greatly enlarged spleen and this was ruptured as the result of a kick by the first accused, who was wearing a thin pair of brown walking shoes. The hostility between the parties is not so great as to justify the belief that murder was intended. The second accused, a year 1916, but that contract was given to the deceased Jayram for the year 1917. On the 21st April, 1917, while some women entered the house of the deceased with bundles of leaves, accused 1 came out from his house, stood in front of the deceased's house and began to abuse him. After some time accused 1 went away and then both accused came back and entered the deceased's shed and began to beat him. The accused dragged the deceased out of his house and continued weakling, who is paralysed in one arm and one foot, is obviously not up to much in the fighting line and his part in the business must have been exaggerated by the prosecution. The case is clearly one of simple hurt, though it has been sent up as murder. The Crown witnesses have not much to say as to the start of the quarrel and I believe the story of the defence. It seems that accused 2 and the deceased had a quarrel and that deceased attacked the other. Accused No. 1 saw his unfortunate paralysed brother being knocked about and naturally ran to his assistance and went for the deceased. Any technical offence that accused 1 may have committed, comes under section 95 of the Indian Penal Code, despite the very unfortunate results. Accused seem to have had justification for their actions and I acquit them both.

ACQUITTAL CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments agreed with the view, expressed by the Magistrate and dismissed the appeal of the Government.

Mr. V. V. Bhadkamker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Marten.)

Ratanchand Shandamal, Appellant v. Vatamal Chandubhau and others, Respondents.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Kajiji.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Mulla appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Kanga appeared for the respondents.

Under an agreement dated the 21st day of December, 1911, the appellant and respondents carried on a commission agency business in partnership under the name of Chandebhan Vatanmal. Partnership between the parties was dissolved by a deed of dissolution dated the 2nd April, 1913. The said deed provided that the respondents should take over the capital, stock, effect and goodwill of the business and in consideration thereof pay to the appellant Rs. 800. The appellant was to take delivery within four months of the deed of dissolution of certain goods ordered by the firm from England. In the event of the appellant's default in taking delivery of these goods the sum of Rs. 800 was not to be paid to him by the respondents, the respondents were to take delivery of the goods and sell them by public auction or private sale and any loss occasioned to the respondents by such sale was to be paid to them by the appellant on demand. The appellant having failed to take delivery of the goods, the respondents took delivery of them from time to time and sold them and had filed the present suit in January, 1917, to recover from the appellant a sum of Rs. 5,540-14-9 as losses suffered by them on such sale which was recoverable by them from the appellant under the deed of dissolution. The main defence of the appellant was that the respondents' suit was barred by limitation, having been filed after the expiry of three years from the date of breach of the appellant's contract with the respondents, which must be regarded to have taken place four months after the date of the deed of dissolution or a reasonable time thereafter. The appellant also counter-claimed for Rs. 800 which he contended, were payable to him by the respondents under the deed.

On the hearing Mr. Justice Kajiji decided in favour of the respondents holding that the suit was not time barred, as the deed of dissolution gave an unlimited time to the respondents to take delivery of the goods and sell them. He dismissed the appellant's counter-claim on the ground that having committed a default he was not entitled to the sum of Rs. 800 under the agreement. From this decision the appellant had filed the present appeal.

DECREE MODIFIED.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, varied the decree of the lower Court by allowing the appellant to set off Rs. 800 against damages that may be found payable by him to the respondents. The rest of the lower Court's order was confirmed. Their Lordships made no order as to the costs of the appeal.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Messrs. Dubash and Co.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

S C Ct 42-17-124-4518-16—Ardeshir H D & Co., Keshowji Meghji and Co., a firm v. Monghibai widow and anr, Manecklel & Co., Madhowji K & Ch, Part Heard.

9-17-813-14—Payne & Co., Umabai widow & ors v. Anandjbai widow, Ragh N & Co.

S C 48-17-978-17—Purnanand & Co., Ambalal Sankalchand v. B K Vora & Sons a firm, Shroff & D.

46-17 T I J Re Petition for L/A of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas deceased—Purnanand & Co., Manibai widow v. Bachubai, Payne & Co.

O S 44-17-997-17—Wadia G & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Dinbai widow & ors, Jeh G & B, Wadia G & Co.

13-17-1450-15—Ard H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Birdichand Jivraj, Matu J & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

953-17—Sham M & H, Lowji Rustomji Subedar v. Sorabji Rustomji Subedar & ors, Edg G W & Co., Against Defts. 1, 2, 4 and 5, only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm Payne and Co., Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

159-18—Surajmal & Co., Khimji Hirji Kavani v. Lakhamsey Khetsey a firm, Captain & V.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

7334-17—Madh K & Ch, Maghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co., a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Muni. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

730-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr., Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

INTEGRITY OF MUNICIPAL TENDERS

(Before the Acting Chief Judge.)

HASANALLY ADAMJI v. GHARBHAI NIMJI.

The plaintiff, a municipal contractor, had filed this suit against the defendant for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,125 and interest alleged to be due to him under a demand promissory note dated 8th March 1915. Defendant denied receipt of consideration and further alleged that the consideration, if any, was illegal and immoral as the note was passed by him in favour of plaintiff to enable him to incur certain expenses for obtaining for him (defendant) Municipal tender for the supply of timber and Calicut logs and for getting his goods passed by the Municipal workshop. Defendant had subsequently discovered that no such expenses had been incurred by the plaintiff.

"A CLEAN DEPARTMENT."

Defendant, in his evidence, deposed to his having received on 7th March 1916 a note from one Abdul Rehman Abdulla who introduced him to plaintiff on 8th March. It was stated by plaintiff at this interview that he had considerable influence with the Municipal people and that he could get defendant's tender accepted at his rates. The tender was accordingly filed in by defendant at plaintiff's shop and the promissory note was also signed by him for expenses to be incurred and perquisites given by plaintiff. This was in the forenoon of the day the tenders closed and as no tenders could be sent in after 1 p.m. defendant was obliged to pass a note on plaintiff agreeing to render him an account subsequently. Plaintiff also represented that he would have to pay for getting goods passed by the Workshop but this was found to be untrue "as it was a clean department."

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Plaintiff said he was a Municipal contractor for the last 15 years and gave tenders for supply of machinery, iron, timber, baskets, etc. Defendant had come to his shop on the morning of 8th March and asked for a blank tender form. He further requested plaintiff not to send his own tender for timber and in consideration thereof offered to him a sum of Rs. 1,000 as "Oochka" (profit in lump).

His Honour:—So, between yourself and your rivals, of how many thousands do you rob the Municipality every year?

In his cross examination plaintiff admitted that his last tender for timber was in 1906, but that he was getting other tenders for their timber passed for the last 8 or 10 years. Sometimes he supplied the timber. On other occasions he sold off the contracts outright to third parties at a profit of 5 to 10 per cent. Defendant promised him Rs. 1,125 for his trouble and "Oochka." "The trouble was to show him the procedure." Asked what the procedure was, witness naively replied, "Those who know the procedure to get tenders passed, know it."

JUDGMENT.

The Acting Chief Judge in delivering judgment observed that admittedly there was no cash consideration for the note sued upon and therefore he had to decide which version was more probable. Defendant's story was more acceptable to the Court. Plaintiff had not during the last 12 years made any tender for the supply of timber. Defendant was a new man introduced to plaintiff by Abdul Rehman. Plaintiff gave him to understand that he would show him the way to have his tender passed, in other words, use his influence with the Municipality and give illegal gratification, whenever possible. As a matter of fact the tender was passed and immediately the plaintiff made a demand, defendant repudiated his liability on the ground of illegality of consideration. On the other hand plaintiff's story was not probable. Why was he suddenly inspired with a desire to bid for timber in this particular year? Even if he was, would he be satisfied with a profit of Rs. 1,125? These were questions to which no satisfactory answer had been given and his Honour therefore disbelieved his story and ordered the suit to be dismissed but without costs.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Chanekhar charged Mongoo Rahmoo with possession of 20 tolas of opium, and Currim Ibrahim was charged with possessing six pounds of opium. The first accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and the second to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT.

KARACHI SERGEANT ACQUITTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 5.

The City Magistrate, Karachi, delivered judgment in the case in which a complaint was filed by Mulchand Pidvani against Sergeant Anania of Karachi C. I. D., for alleged offences of voluntarily causing hurt, assault and insults. The accused was acquitted.

The Complainant and his witnesses, all police officers, deposed that the accused hit, assaulted, abused and spat at the complainant.

The accused in his plea stated that he was travelling in a motor bus from Sadar to Boulton Market. Complainant was smoking bidi. Accused asked him to desist. Complainant spoke rudely to him and abused him and all Europeans. When accused got down at Boulton Market complainant also got down. He threw the bidi in accused's face and struck him with the fist. Complainant took accused by the collar and told him to come to the Foujdari and said his uncle, the sub-inspector, would settle the matter. Accused absolutely denied that he spat in complainant's face.

The facts proved are, that Complainant and accused were travelling in the direction of Boulton Market in a motor bus. Complainant was smoking bidi. Accused asked him to desist. Complainant and accused had words and both lost their temper. High words passed between them. They alighted at Boulton Market. Complainant threw his bidi in accused's face and struck him with his fist. Accused thereupon retaliated. Complainant caught accused by the collar and took him to the Foujdari saying that his uncle would settle the matter. Accused made a complaint at the Foujdari but complainant did not open his mouth. It is untrue that accused spat in complainant's face.

WHIPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have often read your protest against the barbarous form of corporal punishment meted out to prisoners by some of our magistrates in the present civilised times.

To-day there was a case in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. F. Oliveira (Case No. 395/P) where the accused Motia Ranchhod was convicted of committing theft of one silver neck ornament of the value of about Rs. 5 from the person of a young boy in broad daylight. The offence no doubt was a serious one and the accused had several previous convictions. Only a year back he was given 20 stripes for a similar offence. The accused is of an ordinary build and of about 25 years of age. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to receive 30 *stripes in jail*, on the ground that 20 had no effect on him. The pleader for the accused urged that he may be given a long term of imprisonment instead of whipping. I am of opinion that if 20 stripes had no effect on him ten more will not certainly go to improve him in future. This sort of corporal punishment is a blot on the Criminal law of our country. Any one who has any experience of this brutal nature of punishment would find it highly revolting and extremely savage. Experience shows that after the first few stripes the skin bursts open and the prisoner is flogged on the tender skin till he faints and the doctor orders the whipping to be stopped. The skin then begins to decay and on account of the unhealthy habits of the prisoner the wounds take a very very long time to be healed up. After inflicting the sentence the convicts are sent out to find their own living and in most cases to resort to public hospitals for treatment. The case of such a convict is always a very miserable one. He never gets any employment, society shuns him, he is took weak to work on account of the unbearable pain that he suffers, and starvation faces him. Ultimately he again takes to his old profession and turns out a hardened criminal. If the Magistrate, instead of giving 30 stripes, had referred him to some Humane Society after inflicting a nominal sentence on him he would have done an act of charity and some service to society. To all appearance the prisoner is not incorrigible and if some "Society" takes up this convict and puts him on the right path I shall consider my labour of writing to the Press amply rewarded. In future let out magistrates temper justice with mercy and you Mr. Editor will raise your strong voice against this sort of punishment meted out to criminals.

Let the legislatures once for all make a combined effort to remove this disgraceful section from the Code.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Gaiety Revue Company produces to-night at the Palace of Varieties Mr. Tom Melbourne's latest novelty, a Parsi burlesque of East Lynne, and it is sure to prove as big a success as any of Mr. Melbourne's previous productions. The way in which Mr. Melbourne parodies any and every thing is really wonderful, and his productions are brimful of brilliant witticism and topical allusions. The Parsi burlesque of that famous story, East Lynne, which he is producing to-night, will give a glimpse of old-world Parsi customs, and Mr. Melbourne, as "Archibald Pestonji Carlisle," attired in the typical Parsi costume with a pugri on, will be a sight worth going miles to see, and Miss Eileen Melbourne, dressed in the pretty costume of a Parsi lady, should make a fine "Lady Isabel." The other artists are Bunny Austin, the able comedian, who will appear as 'Framji Levison;" Rosie Castello, the Gaiety favourite, as "Little Willie;" Peggy Castello, whose exquisite dancing is the delight of Gaiety audience, as "Barbara"; and Laura Diamond, whose sweet singing it is a treat to hear, as "Mrs. Wilcox."

LAW STUDENTS

Will please note that Munchershaw's Examination Manual of the MAHOMEDAN LAW, is now ready. Price, Rs. 1-8.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

H. E. the Governor's Band at Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-30.

FRIDAY, March 8.

Principal Percy Anstey's address to Students on "What should be the true nature and ideals of student-life," Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Entries close.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 10.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Linga, Henjam, Bunder Abas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O., at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on the Saturday previous.
Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: Second and final entries close, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 11.

Maha Shivratri (Hindu holiday); Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

POONA RAIFLES.

Poona, Mar. 6.

Part I.

390. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 9th March 1918:—
At Headquarters.
Wednesday 6th March 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 8th March 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Actives) and Recruits. Dress, Drill Order, Grey shirts, (Company Training).

391. Miniature Range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 12th March 1918 at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of Championship competitions.

Part II.

392. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—
No. 548 Pte. J. A Rebeiro B Coy. from 6-3-1918 to 11-3-1918 M.C.
No. 177 Pte. M. Nazareth A Coy. from 6-3-1918 to 11-3-1918 M.C.
No. 357 Cadet P. P. Dastur, Panchgani Det. from 11-3-1918 to 31-3-1918.
No. 369 Cadet D. A. Patel Panchgani Det. from 11-3-1918 to 31-3-1918.
No. 356 Cadet M. J. Dalal, Panchgani Det. from 11-3-1918 to 31-3-1918.
No. 365 Pte. K. N. Mehta, Panchgani Det. from 11-3-1918 to 31-3-1918.
797 Pte. E. G. Carlyle, A Coy. from 4-3-1918 to 17-3-1918.

395. Medical Examination.—All members in Medical categories "C" and "D" will attend at Headquarters on Friday 8th instant at 7 a.m. for re-examination.

394. Pay and Allowances.—Members of A and B Coys., entitled to pay for Camp of Exercise or Travelling allowance will parade at Headquarters this day (Wednesday) 6th instant at 5 p.m.

A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 1st (F. S.) Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regt., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening from 6 to 8 p.m.:—

March	The King's Bodyguard.	Raymond.
Valse.	Luxembourg.	Lehar.
Gavottee.	Premier Bonheur.	Salabert.
Selection.	To-night's the Night.	Rubens.
Melodie.	Un pen d'amour.	Silesu.
Song.	When you come home.	Squire.
Descriptive.	The Phantom Bridge.	Myddleton.
Selection.	The Passing Show.	Fincke.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class will in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Worlds we live in." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

AN ABANDONED NEWLY BORN CHILD.

Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a newly born male child. Bhagwan Kala, a municipal sweeper, while working in a gully at Dariasthan, Mandvi, found a bundle containing the dead body of a male child. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said that the child had been born alive; the skull was fractured, and death was due to it; he was unable to say how the skull was fractured; it might have been caused by a fall, shortly after delivery. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead in a gully; that it was born alive; that its skull was fractured, but there was no evidence to show how it come to be fractured.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of members of the Catholic Library, Cavel Street, was held on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 11-30 a.m. The Rev. A. Gyr, Administrator-Apostolic presided. The Honorary Secretary read the report of the past year which amongst other things was a marked increase of members, the Amalgamation of the Rangers Club, and of their winning the Shield in the Poona Hockey Tournament. The Receipts of the Institution were very near Rs. 2,600 with a Reserve Fund of Rs. 3,000. After the business on the Agenda Fr. Gense, S.J. of St. Xavier's (a new arrival in this city) addressed the gathering. The Rev. Chairman exhorted the members to invite their friends to the institution for the various functions and in this way members would still increase. Mr. David Thompson in moving a vote of thanks to the chair summarized the working of the institution in the past years.

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Forward III 9-5, Radiant 9-3, Francis Atmand 8-11, Bandit 8-6, Foolish Fancy 8-6, Pantomime 11 8-5, Mazboot 8-5, Loxwood 8-5, Red Spear 8-3, Premiere 8-1, Black Kite 7-11, Caryanda 7-8, Fire Finch 7-7, Tollendal 6-8.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
County Cricket 9-7, St. Audrews 9-4, Spenser 8-13 Footman 8-13, Athlete 8-7, Dunskey 8-7, All Silk 8-6, Gladiator 8-3, Red Quill 8-2, Bed-Time 8-0, Gipsys Advice 7-9, Our Day 7-7.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Forfeit Lass 9-10, Foolish Fancy 9-10, Louviers d'Or 9-8, County Cricket 9-5, Wayrflete 9-3, Caryanda 8-11, Dunskey 8-2, Kenilworth 8-1, Merry Mabel 8-1, Bellicose 8-0, Glass Rock 7-12, Cicatrix 7-10, Dolphinton 7-6, Dollet 7-1, Sospello 7-0, Dorian 6-12.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Spearwood 9-4, Memento 9-3, Birthday Clothes 9-3, Enchantment 9-3, Claim A 9-2, Vital 9-0, Eagle's Nest 9-0, Sungrebe 8-13, Penny Pie 8-11, King's Head 8-9, Renette 8-9, Nice Gun 8-9, Necessity (late Life) 8-6, Tommy Atkins 8-4, Andoversford 7-13, Symptoms 7-12, Madrina 7-12, Taxi Girl 7-8, Lupinus 7-6, Przemsyl 7-5, Balira 7-5, Kestrel II 7-4, Duet 6-12, Adelaide II 6-10.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Beyrut 9-12, Nassau 9-0, Ace of Royals 8-13, Money Gold 8-12, Dartmoor 8-4, Zuheir 8-0, Tajilmulook 8-0, Black Ivory 7-12, Royal Court 7-12, Gazal 7-11, Ajmer 7-9, Morning Light 7-6, Longboat 7-2, Fury 7-0, Pacific 6-8, Fairy Gold 6-7, Ruby Fish 6-7, Raven 6-7, Second String 6-7, Vanguard 6-7, Hurman (late Barjora) 6-7.
Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE BACK BAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Naidi 9-7, Lord Roseberry 9-5, Black Ivory 9-4, Royal Court 9-4, Osprey 9-2, Balloon 8-13, Morning Light 8-12, Maasal 8-8, Collector 8-6, Good Luck 8-5, Oxford 8-3, Dandelion 8-2, Investment 8-2, Bhookhri 8-2, Sultan II 8-1, Bayonet 8-0, Compradore 8-0, Natal 8-0, Ata Allah 8-0, Pacific 7-13, Amir Aswad 7-12, Kaimmers 7-11, Makbul 7-11, Sarood 7-10.

THE BACK BAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Justice 9-6, Edward 9-4, Charing Cross 9-4, Cingalee 9-3, Mandil 9-2, Creme de Menthe 9-1, Acetine 8-13, Shailan 8-13, Garland 8-13, Adil 8-12, The Knut 8-12, Raven 8-10, Argonaut 8-10, Good Morning 8-9, Aladdin 8-8, Full Moon 8-7, Victor 8-5, Devildom 8-3, Financier 8-3, Royal Taj 8-3, Sunflower 8-2, Shivran 8-1, Gold Mine (late Outfit) 8-0, Delphin 8-0, Paradise 7-13, Hamid Pasha 7-13, Ikbal 7-12, Gold Metal 7-12, Pudhan 7-12, Warminster 7-12, Shatra 7-10, Tit-Bits 7-10, Port Arthur 7-10, Chester 7-9, Harrington 7-8, Tasmania 7-4, Britannia 7-4, Muckdunia 7-2, Royalist 7-2, Panama 7-0, Competition 6-10, Leycster 6-10, Shabash 6-7, Salamat 6-7, Mid-Air 6-7, Canada 6-7.
Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

MEERUT SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY: HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 6.

THE PONY HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles.
Molly D 10-7, Ghary 10-0, Late Night 9-0.
THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
L'Avenir 9-12, Talcum 9-5, Hookkoo 8-4, Pomade 7-7, Simeon 6-12, Urvashi 6-12.
THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Lady Marchmint 10-13, Toghne 10-11, Amalgam 8-11, Cinnie Bland 6-5, Jenny Cree 7-6, Maori King 6-7.
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.
Red Duke 9-13, Sugar Cane 9-4, Indian Apple 8-3, Becky Sharp 8-3, Miss Turskim 8-1, Bally Apple 7-15, Sarfarez 7-11.
THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Iron Chest 10-0, Solar Star 9-2, Mohsel 8-0, British 8-12, German Silver 8-12, Little Soldier 7-11, Mubrook 7-10, Subreia 7-8, Newmarket 7-8, Pharoah 7-6, Farchand 6-13.
THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
R. G. 10-10, Wee Lad 9-7, Major-General 9-2, Hard Cash 9-1, Tango III 8-2, Amphitryon 7-8, Atlanta 6-8, Red Virgin 6-5, Miss Twistum 6-5, Prince 6-0.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNMENT.

The following is the result of the match played yesterday evening:—
Mrs. S. G. Whitney and Mrs. Dibbs beat Mr. and Mrs. Sission, 6-3, 6-4.
The following matches will be played this evening:—
Mr. Brough and Mrs. Buney v. Mr. and Mrs. Jones.
Mr. Blunt and Mrs. J. Reynolds v. Capt. Tofts and Mrs. Bonner.
Mr. and Mrs. Coche v. Mr. and Mrs. Gwyther.

COMPANY ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days of great commercial trade and industrial activities, it is the sacred duty of every one concerned to see that the investments made by him, are in safe hands.

As your readers are aware, a large number of new concerns are being rapidly thrown into the market and the prospects of huge profits are held out to the unwary investors.

In this connection, be the firm European or Indian, it is necessary that a careful watch must be kept on all statements, especially the Profit and Loss Accounts, issued for the consumption of the shareholders.

I have recently perused with much interest the Profit and Loss Account of the Arab Steamers Company published by its Agents, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, which appeared in your columns of the 27th February, 1918. This statement raises several important issues. From very careful inquiries made and a consultation of the Indian Companies Act, I am led to the belief that the statements are defective.

Perhaps, Sir, this may be due to the fact that different Auditors have their own methods of treating the various items of a similar nature. To a lay mind this is puzzling and therefore misleading.

As I have pointed out above, the Profit and Loss Accounts of all public Companies, be they European or Indian, are just at present most important public documents. Sir, I, therefore, appeal to you to utilize your ever powerful pen in this direction and suggest *to Government to amend the Indian Companies Act to introduce uniformity*, or take such steps, as may be necessary, by issuing orders to all auditors to see that some sort of uniformity is observed and thus save the public from being in any way misled or puzzled by issuing profit and loss statements which do not give them a clear insight into the real affairs of the Company.—Yours, etc.,

P. P. P.

Bombay, March 6.

Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was passed at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association held on the 5th instant:—

"Resolved that from the inquiries made by the representatives of the Association in regard to the grievances of the Tindals and Laskars of the Bombay Fire Brigade and the Municipal Commissioner's report upon it, the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association are of opinion that the Corporation be requested to appoint a Committee to inquire into the grievances of these men and that the Executive Committee regret the manner in which the Standing Committee have disposed of the petition of the men *ex parte*."

"A DISGRACE TO THE CITY."

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when it was resolved to forward to the Corporation, with a recommendation to record it, a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, stating that an easy direct connection of the southern end of Cadell Road via Jacob's Circle and Arthur Road with Lamington Road was "the City's urgent necessity" and that "the meandering and miserable cart tracts from the Vellard via Worli and Parbhadevi Roads" had been a "long standing disgrace to the City," and adding that the Corporation should place the matter in the hands of a special officer whose business should be to complete the connection within year.

GRIEVANCES OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Poona District Conference held at Lonavla in January last appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. H. N. Apte (Chairman), G. K. Deodhar, M. R. Tarkunde, K. V. Purandare, G. N. Belhe, and V. R. Shinde (Secretary), to enquire into the grievances of members of the depressed classes in the service of municipalities. The Secretary writes that the Committee would be obliged if sympathisers of the Depressed Classes will send the Committee definite information and suggestions on the following points:—

(1) Whether any cess at all was imposed so long on the depressed classes within the limits of your Municipalities? (2) If it was imposed recently? and if so on what principle? (3) If any house-tax is levied on them, what is the ratio between the annual rent and the cess? (4) Is there any minimum fixed of the rent under which no such house-tax could be levied? (5) Is there any Bhangi tax levied upon them? (6) Is Bhangi service rendered to them? (7) Are there any public latrines erected solely for their use? (8) Is there any water cess levied on them? (9) Is there any special water service given to them? (10) What is the distance from the Maharwada to the nearest public stand pipe to which their approach is not prohibited? (11) Is there any other general tax levied on them and if so for what service?

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, at Poona Camp.

RANIGUNJ HAT LOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

The Dinajpur Special Tribunal delivered judgment yesterday in the Ranigunj hat looting case Of forty-two accused, a boy of about ten years who pleaded guilty was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court that day, thirty-four to various terms of imprisoment ranging from two years to three months and seven were acquitted.

MYSTERY OF A DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu dock-labourer Aba Joti, aged 25. It was stated that on Sunday morning last the deceased had complained of headache, and was last seen alive at 8-30 a.m., on that day, when he was cleaning off the old paint on a lifeboat. He was not seen since then. When a bad smell came from the hold of the launch, one of the men went inside and the deceased's body was found lying in an open box. It was difficult to find the cause of death from "post mortem" examination as it was decomposed. An open verdict was returned by the jury.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

There was again a better enquiry for coal shares Ghusicks being asked for but this did not lead to much business. Jute shares were steady on the whole but showed some decline during the day owing to profit taking. In other directions there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 20; Ghusick 18-6 to 19; Huntodih 14; Raneegunge 42, 42-4; Samla Kendra 19-4, 19-8.

Jute:—Albion (pref) 116; Auckland (ord) 375 to 385; Dally 227; Budge Budge (ord) 603; Clive (ord) 255, 253, 257, 260, 258; Dalhousie (ord) 550, 555, 553; Empire (ord) 60-8; Fort William (ord) 354, 356 to 364; Howrah (ord) 47-12, 47-8 47; Kamarhatty (ord) 631-8, 628, 622, 627 to 633, 630; Kankinarrah (ord) 700, 710, 705; Fhardah (pref) 103; Lawrence (ord) 532, 535; Lansdowne (ord) 337, 345, 348, 344, 346, 343; Northbrook (ord) 55, 55-8, 54-8 to 56; Reliance (ord) 42-10, 43, 12, 44; Soorah (ord) 224, 220.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 25-12 to 26-4; Bengal Flour 270, 271-8; Behar Oil 29-4, 29-8; Bowreah Cotton A (pref) 120; Bowreah Cotton B (pref) 95; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 58, Empire Jute 6 per cent. (deb) 100; Titaghur Paper (ord) 325, 329.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-6 to 68-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-12 to 69.

A Calcutta message says: At the opium sale on Tuesday 466 chests were sold at an average price of Rs. 3,231.

The death occurred in London on the 23rd February of Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, Secretary, Bengal North Western Railway. The deceased was a well known railway official who served on various railways in the country.

A Bangalore message says:—It is understood that Mr. R. H. Campbell, whose term of office expires this month is likely to continue as Private Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for another year.

B. E. S. & T. COY'S CAPITAL INCREASED.

HUBBUB AT SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S QUESTIONABLE PROCEDURE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, at the Company's offices, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution or any alteration in the terms thereof which the meeting may decide upon:

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from £1,320,000 divided into 60,000, 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and 72,000 Ordinary Shares all of £10 each to £1,430,000 by the creation of 11,000 additional Ordinary Shares of £10 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company and that such additional Ordinary Shares be offered to the Shareholders of the Company on the terms of the Circular letter from its Managing Director to the Shareholders, dated 23rd February, 1918".

Sir Sassoon J. David presided.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in proposing the resolution, said:—

You will no doubt desire me to explain to you why the Directors have called you together to obtain your sanction to an increase of the Company's capital by the creation of 11,000 additional ordinary shares. The reason is the very simple one that the time has arrived when the Company is in need of additional funds. Our last share issue was made in April, 1915, when 12,000 shares were issued producing a sum of Rs. 22,68,000. We had then temporary indebtedness to our bankers to liquidate, incurred for recent capital expenditure, amounting to Rs. 9,42,000, and since that issue was made we have incurred further capital expenditure on various works incidental to the development of the business amounting to Rs. 29,25,000. Of that expenditure Rs. 6,57,000 was met out of revenue, and our actual position on the 1st of January of this year was that we owed our bankers approximately Rs. 4,00,000 on loan at call. During the next few months we have prospective capital expenditure ahead of us which is likely to amount to Rs. 17,00,000 partly in respect of new generating machinery on order for our Power House, partly on additional car chassis for our rolling stock now awaiting shipment in America, and partly on cables and various other plant. We shall also shortly have to make a large disbursement in payment to you of the ordinary dividend. In present war times when there are so many uncertainties attaching to the future we think you will agree with us that it is not desirable to pile up heavy indebtedness to banks. Apart from that, whatever interest we had to pay to them on that indebtedness, (and looking to the large figures we are dealing with it, would amount to a large sum), would not go to the shareholders, as it will do if they themselves find the money for our requirements. By far the preferable course, therefore, seems to us to clear up our financial position, and provide a margin for the future, by making the share issue which we ask you to authorise.

THE NEW SHARES.

The shares now issued, will as before be offered exclusively to the Company's own shareholders, and we entertain no doubt whatever that on the attractive terms on which we propose to offer them they will be oversubscribed. Those terms have been very carefully considered by the Directors. When doing so we have had to keep especially in view one or two considerations. We do not want to issue less or more new capital than the circumstances in our judgment demand, and especially do not want to make an issue to an amount which would endanger, except in the event of unforeseeable circumstances, the maintenance of the rate of dividend on our ordinary shares which it will be our pleasure to recommend to you when we shortly hold our annual general meeting. So far our dividends have always been progressively upwards and we should be extremely reluctant to court any risk of being compelled to make any future set-back. Next, we have had to consider in what proportion the new shares should be offered for subscription by our ordinary and preference shareholders. The circumstances are now different to what they were when the last issue was made in the first year of the war. The issue price was then Rs. 189 per share, and the market quotations of the two classes of shares were for ordinary Rs. 220, and for preference Rs. 165. To-day the ordinaries are quoted round about Rs. 390 and the preference stand at about Rs. 160. You are no doubt aware that some companies here when increasing their capital by an issue of ordinary shares restrict the right to subscribe for them to their ordinary shareholders only In our case we do not regard such restriction as desirable or equitable, firstly, because the Company's present prosperous business has been built up by the capital subscribed by both classes of its shareholders, and, secondly, because we should be departing from the precedent created by our last issue, when the new ordinary shares were offered for subscription by both classes of shareholders. We do, however, recognise that the ordinary shareholders have the stronger claim to subscribe the shares, and we think it is right to have regard to the much larger investment of their money which their present holdings represent. We have, therefore, in the terms of issue which we recommend, apportioned the respective rights of subscription proportionately to the present market values of the two classes of shares, and we would invite both ordinary and preference shareholders to accept this as a fair and reasonable settlement of the matter.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconded the resolution, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Noble, opposed the resolution, contending that the notice of the meeting was inadequate, that the equal right of subscription offered to the preference and ordinary shareholders, was not justifiable, having been done without due consideration for their respective market prices. He appealed to the Directors to reconsider the matter.

Another shareholder supported Mr. Noble.

Mr. Rimmington explained the terms of the resolution and asked the shareholders to vote in favour of the same.

The Chairman asked for a show of hands, but before declaring the result allowed Mr. Rimmington to address the meeting a second time, at length, on the advantage to the Company of passing the resolution. He appealed to them to be cautious and not to look to the immediate convenience of their pockets only.

The Chairman then said that he had not counted the votes properly and would take the votes again.

A Shareholder: May I know the approximate result of the voting?

The Chairman: I have not counted properly.

Another shareholder addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution.

Votes were then taken again by a show of hands and the Chairman declared the result as 23 against 23. He then gave his casting vote in favour of the resolution. He accordingly declared the resolution carried.

A great hubbub followed, and the hall was transformed into a scene of high excitement, several shareholders shouting that the action of the Chairman was arbitrary and high-handed.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order and said that after the result was declared, there was no other course open to the opposing shareholder, but either to accept the result or to demand a poll, anything beyond this being illegal.

A Shareholder: Mr. Chairman, where is the harm in taking the votes again?

A chorus of shareholders asked the same question.

After some time when the Chairman was about to declare the meeting dissolved, Dr. Sukhia proposed and another shareholder seconded that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Chairman and the Directorate, in recognition of their valued services to the Company. He put it to the vote and declared the same, carried unanimously.

Cries of "No," "No," "Shame!" Chairman be just", then filled the hall.

The defeated party of shareholders were greatly excited and remained discussing the result of the voting, with Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Rimmington and others, and did not leave the hall for some time.

ROAD NUISANCE AT CHOWPATTY.

A correspondent has written to us for "e notice of the authorities concerned "the scandalous trespass allowed to be committed on the public rights and convenience by a party building a house at the junction of Harvey Road and Chowpatty Road by storing on the foot-path huge blocks of stones, heaps of bricks as high as about twelve feet, and making workmen to dress the building materials actually on a part of the public road under the very nose of those members of the Municipal Corporation who pass by that road almost every day. People who walk by this road with their families every evening to the seashore and back to their homes have been seriously inconvenienced, and if accidents by motor cars running over people who must walk through the middle of the road increase owing to such trespasses, there should be no surprise."

(Continued from Column 6.)

Gladstone.
Haldane.
Harcourt.
Hill.
Hood.
Knutsford.
Milner.
Morley of Blackburn.
Northcliffe.
Templetown.

BISHOPS.

Bangor.
Chichester.
Ely.
Gloucester.
Llandaff.
London.
Oxford.
St. Asaph.
Ranfurly (Ranfurly.
Ranksborough.
Rathcreedan.
Rayleigh.
Rhondda.
Ritchie of Dundee.
Rothermere.
Rowallan.
St. Davids.
Sandys.
Shaw.
Somerleyton.
Southwark.
Strabolgi.
Stuart of Wortley.
Tenterden.
Thurlow.
Whitburgh.
Willoughby de Broke
Wolverton.

AGAINST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Finlay, L. Lord Chancellor).

DUKES.

Argyll.
Newcastle.
Northumberland.

MARQUESSES

Lansdowne.
Zetland.

EARLS.

Amherst.
Bathurst.
Camperdown.
Cottenham.
Devon.
Ferrers.
Halsbury.
Harewood.
Jersey.
Leicester.
Lindsay.
Lonsdale.
Loreburn (teller).
Morton.
Northbrook.
Northesk.
Plymouth.
Shrewsbury.
Wicklow.

VISCOUNTS.

Allendale.
Bryce.
Chaplin.
Chilston.
Falkland.
Halifax.
Iveagh.
Knollys.

BARONS.

Annesley.
Ashton of Hyde.
Balfou
Barrymore.
Bateman.
Biddulph.
Brancepeth (Boyne.-
Carnock.
Charnwood.
Cheylesmore.
Clifford of Chudleigh
De Mauley.
Dinevor.
Gisborough.
Glenconner.
Inverclyde.
Joicey (teller).
Kenmare (Kenmare,
Leconfield.
Mowbray.
Northbourne.
Plunket.
Reresdale.
Roundway.
Saltersford (Courtow
Saltoun.
Savile.
Stafford.
Stuart de Castle Stuart (Moray, E.)
Sudeley.
Swaythling.
Sydenham.
Treowen.
Weardale.

PARIS.

The following pairs are officially announced:

FOR THE AMENDMENT.	AGAINST.
Channing, Lord.	Eversley, Lord.
Desart, Earl of	Granard, Earl of
Oraumore & Browne Lord.	MacDonnell, Lord.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

APPROVED BY THE LORDS.

LORD CURZON'S VOLTE FACE.

By a substantial majority the House of Lords rejected Lord Loreburn's proposal to omit from the Representation of the People Bill the sub-section conferring the Parliamentary franchise on women who had reached the age of thirty. The division was taken on the question "That the words 'a woman' stand part of the sub-section." The figures were announced as follows:

Contents	134
Not Contents	69
Majority	65

It was afterwards officially made known that the number of Peers voting in the minority was 71, so that the real majority was 63.

The statement of the result was received in silence.

The majority—writes "The Times" Parliamentary correspondent—would certainly have been smaller had all the Peers who favoured Lord Loreburn's amendment voted in accordance with their opinions. But Lord Curzon, the Leader of the House, after making one of the most powerful of all the speeches delivered against giving the Parliamentary franchise to women, declared his intention of not voting one way or the other. This lame and impotent conclusion of a masterly statement of the case for the amendment was defended on the ground that it was unwise to provoke a contest with the Commons, which he saw no hope of winning. Lord Curzon stated that Lord Peel, who was in charge of the Bill, had also decided to abstain from voting, and there were certainly other Peers who took the same course.

Last evening's stage of the discussion exceeded in interest that of the previous day, and several of the speeches attained a high level of debating power. Lord Selborne put the arguments against the amendment with remarkable freshness and force. One of his chief points was that, if the sub-section were struck out of the Bill and the Lords refused to give way when the Commons reinstated it, the nation would be split from top to bottom in the climax of the war. Lord Lytton also spoke with much power on the same side, while the reverse of the shield was presented with much ability by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gisborough (in a vigorous maiden speech), and Lord Chaplin. Lord Curzon spoke of the giving of votes to women as "a vast incalculable, and almost catastrophic change" and as one "without precedent in history and without justification in experience." He suggested, moreover, that one of the main reasons for Mr. Hughes's defeat in Australia on the question of conscription was the fact that women have the vote in that Commonwealth. Many cogent and well-stated arguments were used by the Leader of the House—who, however, spoke merely in his private capacity—against the sub-section, but their effect was completely destroyed when he finally made it known that he meant to make a strategic move to the rear—thus following the course he took during the great contest on the Parliament Bill—and that the Minister in charge of the scheme intended to accompany him. Lord Loreburn, who has the courage of his convictions, decided to stand to his guns, and the momentous division was thereupon taken.

HOW THE LORDS VOTED.

The following is the official list of the Division. It will be noticed that the minority numbers 71, not 69, as announced by the tellers:

FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Canterbury, Abp.
York, Abp.

DUKES.

Marlborough.
Sutherland.

MARQUESSES.

Bath.
Camden.
Crewe.
Lincolnshire.
Salisbury.

EARLS.

Albemarle.
Ancaster.
Brownlow.
Chesterfield.
Clarendon.
Darnley.
Dartmouth.
Denbigh.
Doncaster (Buccleuch & Queensberry D.)
Dundonald.
Grey (talker).
Hardwicke.
Harrowby.
Howe.
Kimberley.
Lichfield.
Lucan.
Lytton.
Malmesbury.
Mar and Kellie.
Mayo.
Morley.
Mount Edgcumbe.
Onslow.
Reading.
Russell.
Sandwich.
Scarbrough.
Selborne.
Strudbroke.
Verulam.

VISCOUNTS.

Sandhurst (Lord Chamberlain).
Churchill.
Cowdray.
Devonport.
Falmouth.
St. David's
Wakefield.
Winchester.
Worcester.

BARONS.

Aberconway (teller).
Airedale.
Anslow.
Barnard.
Basing.
Blyth.
Boston.
Brodrick (Midleton,
Buckmaster
Burnham.
Clements (Leitrim, E
Colchester.
Colebrooke.
Coleridge.
Courtney of Penwith
Crawshaw.
De Ramsey.
Denman.
Desborough.
Digby.
Elphinstone.
Emmott.
Erskine.
Faber.
Farrer.
Forbes.
Harris.
Hylton.
Islington
Kintore (Kintore, E
Lamington.
Leith of Fyvie.
Marchamley.
Meldrum (Huntly,
Minster (Conyngham
Monckton (Galway,
Monteagle Sligo M.
Monteagle of Brand
Mostyn.
Muir-Mackenzie.
Newton.
Parker of Waddingt.
Parmoor.
Penrhyn.
Ponsonby (Bessboroug E.).
Pontypridd

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, March 7, 1918.

THE IRISH ENIGMA.

The news which we published from Reuter yesterday that it is expected that the report of the Irish Convention may be issued next week, together with Government's proposals for settlement, carries very exceptional interest. Notwithstanding the immediate distractions of the war, it may be said that the proceedings of the Convention,—representing one of the most momentous and consequential experiments in the annals of the British Empire,—have been followed with expectant attention throughout the civilized world. It cannot be doubted that whether or no the Convention prove a success will be a factor, correspondingly, of incalculable good or ill for the future of the British Commonwealth.

In mail week, we find, the prospects of the Convention in respect of achieving a settlement, and the Irish situation generally were the subject of considerable speculation and discussion in Great Britain. While brave hope was manifested in several quarters as to the final result of the labours of the Convention, misgivings and a note of pessimism were predominant. The "Times", for once in a sane mood on the Irish question, pointed out two immediate dangers that appeared to beset the Irish situation,—"first, that the public may prejudge the result of the Convention, and, second, that the Government may not be ready to deal with it." As for the latter possibility, it would appear from Reuter's telegram, that the danger has been averted, inasmuch as Government appear to be ready with their proposals for a settlement. In regard to the first point, the "Times" very rightly deprecated attempts at the present stage to "apportion the blame for a probable failure to reach agreement." "Probable failure," in view of all the circumstances, was a not too serious phrase to use. The trend of events in Ireland, it must be admitted, is grave enough.

Sinn Fein has been unprecedentedly active. It was engaged, when the mail left, in taking a plebiscite of all people in Ireland over the age of 18 on the question of the independence of Ireland. Outside all places of worship in Dublin, on January 20th last, men distributed handbills stating that Sinn Fein had "decided to have a petition signed by the people of Ireland asking the nations of the world, when they assemble to reorganise Europe after the war, to establish Ireland as an independent State." According to the "Morning Post" Sinn Fein numbers some 1,300 clubs now, "and its latest effort shows more contempt of the Government than any of its predecessors:"

A canvass is being taken in every parish in Ireland; not a single townland or street will be unvisited. Each canvasser's book contains on one page an address to the nations printed in Irish, German, French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and English (in the order named), claiming that at the Peace Conference the claims of Irealnd to sovereign rights may be heard. On another are spaces for the names of the people to be canvassed. They are asked to say whether they agree or not with this appeal to the Powers. . . . . Sinn Fein makes no secret of the fact that apart from the obvious purpose of this referendum the canvass will be of use also in the election of that Irish Constituent Assembly to which it so constantly refers in its publications. Mr. Byrne, who is the spokesman of Sinn Fein in the House, yesterday asked whether Civil Servants would be permitted to sign. It was an impudent request. Mr. Duke said that of course no loyal servant of the Crown could sign it: but he referred to 'the memorial which I understand is being circulated' without any word of reprehension or criticism.

This is but one example of the vigour and unreelnting character of the separatist propaganda in the face of a most earnest attempt, represented by the Convention, to secure an Irish settlement by national consent. We shall soon know to what extent the labours of the Convention have been fruitful. The only possible data for forming a judgment in that regard, of course, will be furnished by the report (or reports) of the Convention itself. On the other hand, the "Times" has done well to emphasize the responsibility of the Government in the matter. The Cabinet, it wrote, "are bound by every rule of statesmanship to frame their policy, their alternative policies, at once. They cannot afford to wait for expressions of public opinion on the report. They know better than anyone else the broad facts of the situation—the precise value of an Irish settlement to the progress of the war, the determination of the great bulk of Englishmen that a settlement shall be made, the weight of pressure from the Dominions and from the United States and the Allies, the permanent principles which must govern their sanction of any conceivable Irish settlement." Not only the Empire, but the civilized world, will await the sequel with anxious and profound expectancy. The failure to reach an Irish settlement by consent will be an Imperial disaster as well as a world-tragedy of the first magnitude.

A PRINCE OF PATRIOTS.

Since our leading article on the Irish situation was written, news came, late last night, of the death of John Redmond. One of the noblest of contemporary figures, his death is a supreme loss not only to the cause of Irish national freedom but to the Empire. In saying that, as every well-informed person will realize, we are paying no idle compliment. It was John Redmond's peculiar role that in dedicating his life, with unsurpassed fervour and singleness of aim, to the service of Ireland he also, incidentally, served the British Empire in the highest degree His was the most considerable influence, among all the forces making for union, which have so far kept Ireland and Great Britain together, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that but for his towering personality, which derived its authority and inspiration from a loving devotion to Ireland which has become historic, Ireland and England today would have been considerably more estranged, politically and spiritually, than they happen to be. With the rise of the Sinn Fein movement, as is well known, Redmond's prestige and power declined somewhat, and yet he was paid perhaps the most significant tribute that could have been rendered under the circumstances, in the fact that while the extremists and separatists derided his optimism and his faith in the British connection they never ceased to respect him. There can hardly be any doubt that the consuming anxieties of the last few years in regard to Ireland, reaching their culmination in the present crisis of the Convention, helped to wear him out. It may be that it will be found that he has passed away at the end of the day's task, and that the announcement by the Government of their proposals in respect of the report of the Irish Convention will show that John Redmond's sustained and arduous labours to win justice and liberty for his beloved country,—at long last,—have not been in vain. That would, if it should so prove, be a fitting close to so splendid a career. John Redmond's memory must remain enshrined in the hearts of the Irish race for all time, and the world will insist on sharing the distinction of Ireland. John Redmond was an Irishman—and also a Prince of Patriots.

THE WAR AND ECONOMY.

When one hears on all sides complaints of dearness of living everywhere in India, which has specially affected the labouring class to the extent that the majority of them find it increasingly difficult to keep body and soul together, it will not be inopportune to refer to the state of affairs of labour in England, which is close to the actual seat of war. Owing to the unusual demand of labour in England for war and kindred works, the working classes have been receiving wages at rates undreamt of by even the most optimistic four years ago. As a result of their earning higher wages, most of them not only find it easy to buy all the necessaries of life at the highest prices, but are even able to buy all sorts of luxuries. To the majority of them the repeated requests and warnings of leaders to practise economy in food and dress fall on deaf years. Every fresh mail brings us references in the press to the happy-go-lucky life they are leading, of the complaints of writers in papers about the spirit of spendthriftness rampant all over London, of the mention of shops being crammed with "fluff and frivol" and the side-walks of great shopping centres being packed with surging crowds of purchasers, of crowded restaurants and of theatres doing a roaring business. If rationing had not been enforced, it is impossible to imagine to what lengths the public indulgence would have gone. The submarine menace is not yet "well in hand," and every ship engaged in bringing foodstuffs means a corresponding strain on the nation's sustaining power. The appeal of Mr. John Oxenham, the great writer whose famous. "For the Men at the Front" Hymn had a sale of six million copies, made to the civil population at Home to show as much self-sacrifice as the soldiers at the Front were doing, it is to be hoped, will be fruitful of good results. He says that if, as commonly stated, in order to keep one fighting man at the front in full fighting trim thirteen men behind the lines are needed, many more at home are required to keep that one and his 13 backers fit for their arduous duties. He laments the fact that the people as a whole are not doing their duty to the very utmost of their power, to the men at the front, who are toiling and dying so mightily.

"We have to go short", says Mr. Oxeham, "so that the fighting men may have enough. But surely if a man is offering to die for us, the very least we can do—and that without grumbling—is to see that he is properly fed even if we have to scrimp somewhat ourselves. We have not yet had to tighten our belts as he has, all day long, and still more of a night—girding up the loins of his soul in face of horrors and extremities beyond our conception. Still stiffer times may await us before we win through to that complete victory and the consequent security of a peace broad-based on the will of the whole world—without which, all we have so freely spent in life and treasure will simply have been thrown away. Our belt-buckles—of body, mind, and spirit—may have to be taken in another hole or two before the right end comes."

His powerful appeal to save every penny now spent on luxuries should act as a grave warning to the British people to shake off its present apathy if it is bent on winning the war. To quote again:

"Can we not do it with quiet fortitude and dignity equal to, and worthy of, the sacrificial offering of our men at the Front? Can we in any greater way show our gratitude to them and our understanding of the whole matter? So once more—Are we at home doing our full and bounden duty towards the winning of the war? Are we each of us backing up those fourteen stalwarts at the Front as becomes those for whom they are offering their all? I doubt it. Every ounce of extravagant or unnecessary food eaten is a depletion of the nation's resources. Every penny—and, still more, every pound—spent on frivolous and unwarrantable luxuries is a waste of the sinews of war."

Mr. Oxenham then forcefully concludes:—

"Has this cataclysm been brought upon us by our previous side-slipping on the greasy ways of ease, luxury and selfishness? If it has—and no honestly thoughtful man or woman but admits it—what are we doing, individually and as a nation, towards checking the evils and laying the foundations of wider, cleaner, better times? It is a question for each one of us. As in the aggregate we answer it, so will it be with us."

All this has an application in this country in two directions. First, it applies with equal force to a large class of people in the big cities of India, mostly Europeans, whose luxurious living, especially on drink and excessive food, is a scandal in the midst of a great war when economy is the crux of the whole problem of success or failure. We have a Controller of Prices but we badly need also a controller of luxuries, who will set a limit to the lavish indulgence of people who are direct contributories to the gravity of the prices problem. Second, we trust that people who never tire of the cant that the people of India have not felt the pinch of the war to the extent of other parts of the Empire, will enquire a little more closely into the matter, when they will realise that the working classes in this country have, on the contrary, suffered from the evils resultant from the complete dislocation of the economic wheels which control the food distribution of the world. The prosperity which has come to India by the war is confined, as we have so often pointed out, only to small sections of the community. It is not distributed with any evenness and has not reached the fringe of those classes who suffer most from the economic evils which the war has also brought in its train. The case in England is very different.

Notes of the Day.

Sir P. M. Mehta's Biography.

The "Times" Literary Supplement mentions that Mr. H. P. Mody, of Bombay, has been selected to write the life of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta (1845-1915), the eminent Indian Moderate leader, and will have the benefit of the advice and help of Sir Pherozeshah's devoted friend and contemporary, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who was precluded by considerations of age from himself undertaking the work. We understand that Mr. Mody would be very glad if those who are in possession of letters, etc., of the late Sir Pherozeshah, would place them at his disposal for the purposes of the biography.

Canada and India.

Little needs to be said to demonstrate alike the justice and the urgency of fiscal freedom for India. It is not a little satisfactory that opinion in the Empire supports the claims of this country in this matter. Thus the "Canadian Gazette" expressed the following instructive views on the subject recently:

Let us repeat that India is not, of course, a self-governing colony, as Canada was in 1859; but she is a partner of ours in this world conflict. It is largely by the aid of her splendid troops that we are able at this moment to rejoice over the conquest of Bagdad. Because of her comradeship with us on the battlefields of Europe and Asia she has been given a new status within the British Empire, and her formal representation at the Imperial Conference is a witness of that fact. In the face of all this how can England go on treating India as a mere adjunct of Lancashire? How can India be denied that most elementary right, to say what type of fiscal policy best fits her conditions and aims? Let action be deferred till the Imperial Conference has declared itself, say some of the Lancashire spokesmen. We cannot conceive it possible that the Dominion's representatives at the Conference would fail in sympathy with India's attitude. Rather would they be inclined to say that the true Imperialism is to bring India into the arena of Imperial Preference, so that as members of one Empire we may make our unity a far more effective support for the ideals we cherish.

Mr. Henderson's Appeal.

Speaking at East Ham on Tuesday, Mr. Henderson advocated that the Allies should re-state their joint war aims which should be consistent with the high ideals for which we entered the war. On first reflection Mr. Henderson's insistence may seem superfluous. For, have not such responsible Allied statesmen, as the Premier and President Wilson, stated these aims, in unmistakable terms more than once? The point of Mr. Henderson's advocacy, however, is that to secure the peace that we all wish for, we cannot have too much of propaganda to educate the German people on whom ultimately depends whether the peace is to come soon or late, though it must inevitably come as a result of the victory of Allied aims. As he emphasised, we cannot do enough to encourage German Socialists to throw off the yoke of autocracy and militarism by making them realise that victory for the ruthless German militarism, which is now seeking to gratify in Russia its lust for territorial aggrandisement and political supremacy,

"would permanently fasten upon democratic nations an awful burden of armaments and enforced service."

The Municipal Clerks.

The Corporation at its meeting to-day will consider the Commissioner's proposals, regarding the revised schedule of pay of the lowest grade clerks in the Municipality. The fact that this schedule, which was revised so recently as in 1915, has again to be revised sufficiently, shows that these clerks have been labouring under a heavy grievance, which has been aggravated by the continual great increase in the cost of living. That the Commissioner has deemed it necessary to afford some relief to these men, is satisfactory. In doing so, however, he has not met their demand in an adequate manner. The two lowest grades, according to his proposal, carry the maximum salaries of Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 respectively, about fifty-three per cent. of the men, so we are informed, being placed in the lowest grade. Promotion from the lowest to the higher grade is dependent on occasional vacancies and the majority of the clerks being in the lowest grade, it is not surprising that most of them should feel that there chances for promotion are very remote, if not altogether non-existent.

A Reasonable Demand.

It is not, therefore, unreasonable, on their part, to demand that the two lowest grades should be amalgamated into one and that they should be allowed to reach the maximum salary of Rs. 70 by a time-soale, which obtains in all Government Departments and which, as we have previously pointed out, is the most equitable and rational means of rewarding long and faithful service. It is no answer to this demand that many of the clerks, having been unqualified, according to this existing standard when they were admitted into the Municipal service, do not deserve this increment. There could not be a greater mockery of the poverty of these poor clerks who have long and faithfully served the Municipality. That, however, is not all. For, most of the clerks in the lowest grade are qualified men who entered the service in the hope of being, in due course, adequately rewarded for their service. The Commissioner's proposal will effectually block all chances of promotion as far as a great majority of them are concerned. We trust the Corporation will see that the just and reasonable demand of the men is accepted.

Excise Reform in Madras.

The Madras Government, according to a telegram, have just introduced some changes in the administration of revenue derived from country spirits. Some of the changes constitute a welcome step in advance. The rates of excise duty have been raised in most of the districts. This, however, does not necessarily mean much. For, though the increased rate may ostensibly be intended to check consumption by making the spirits more costly, everything depends on how many shops are allowed to be opened and where they are located. It is well-known that once the drinking habit is formed, the increased cost does not have any deterrent effect unless the very inducement of the accessibility of the spirits is reduced or removed. The Madras Government seem to have placed restrictions on the discretion of Collectors to open new toddy shops or close existing ones. These restrictions cannot go very far until the Advisory Bodies are made fully representative and properly armed to deal with the traffic, that is, until the Collector is made to carry out their decisions instead of being the sole dictator as he is now.

Official and Personal.

On the completion of his work on the Indian Industries Commission Mr. Alfred Chatterton, it is understood, will revert to the Mysore Service.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Our readers are reminded of the public meeting which is to take place this evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6-30 (S. T.) to protest against the Press Act of 1910. Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Press Association of India, will preside and Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Syud Hossain and other well-known speakers will address the meeting.

THE PRESS ACT.

REPEAL URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Mar. 5.

At a general meeting of the Home Rule League, Lucknow, held this evening the following resolution was passed:

Resolved that this meeting of the Home Rule League, Lucknow hereby places on record its emphatic protest against the continuance of the Press, Act, which has not only proved a positive menace to the liberty of the Indian press but has seriously interfered with the growth of public opinion in the country, and urges upon his Excellency the Viceroy the repeal of the Press Act at an early date.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

MADRAS MEMBERS START FOR BOMBAY TODAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 6.

"New India" announces that Messrs. B. V. Narasimha Iyer, Manjeri Ramaier and G. Joseph of the first batch of the Home Rule deputation leave Madras to-morrow evening by the mail for Bombay *en route* to England and there will be a public meeting at the Gokhale Hall to-morrow evening in honour of them.

BANGALORE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Mar. 6.

At the Bangalore District Educational Conference held this afternoon two subjects of importance to depressed classes education were discussed, one recommending the starting of a Panchama boarding school at Bangalore for the training of Panchama schoolmasters and the other the establishment of industrial schools for panchamas. In the course of discussion it was suggested that there should not be a separate institution and that they should be trained along with the others. It was stated that Mr. Reddy, the present Inspector-General of Education is in favour of admitting them along with the others and he has taken the initiative regarding the school at Chikmagalore.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED IN CAURIERES.

UNSUCCESSFUL RAID ON AMERICAN TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 6.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports fairly violent artillery activity on the right of the Meuse in the region of Caurieres and Boislechaume where a German attack was repulsed after a lively contest.

A enemy attack at Boisdeschevaliers was completely checked.

A German raid on American trenches in the Lorraine was repulsed and the American patrols took prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN RAID AT WARNETON.

BRITISH PATROLS BRING IN PRISONERS S. OF ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

Field-Marshal Haig's communique this afternoon says:—The Australians successfully raided the positions at Warneton taking prisoners and two machineguns.

We repulsed hostile party attacking a post in the same neighbourhood. Our patrols brought in prisoners south of St. Quentin.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

A wireless German official message states that there have been violent artillery duels on the eastern heights of the Meuse.

GENERAL HAIG'S DISPATCH ON BATTLE OF CAMBRAI.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 6.

Most of the newspapers complain that General Haig's despatch regarding the Battle of Cambrai affords insufficient material to apportion blame. All declare that the British gains at Cambrai were greater than the German.

"The Times" says: We have benefited by the lesson of the success of a German counterattack.

The "Daily News" remarks that the responsibility cannot be visited upon Field-Marshal Haig or General Byng.

The "Daily Chronicle" objects that nothing is said about the number of British prisoners and guns taken.

The "Morning Post" says:—It was a great British victory justifying the ringing of bells.

The "Daily Mail" considers that the despatch shows the decisive importance of air forces.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—The despatch does not explain why the Headquarters did not expect such a big initial British success. Otherwise the French help could have been secured to develop it. Apparently the Headquarters did not realise the bigness of the stake.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—Cambrai would have been a great triumph had General Haig had sufficient forces to retrieve the situation when the Germans rallied.

GERMAN SCHEMES FOR WORLD DOMINATION.

MR. HENDERSON DENOUNCES RUTHLESS MILITARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

In the course of his speech at East Ham Mr. Henderson said that the settlement forced upon Russia showed that the German Government continued to cherish schemes of annexation and domination and steadfastly to gratify the lust for territorial aggrandisement and political supremacy. The German people must be made to realise that victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently fasten upon democratic nations an awful burden of armaments and enforced service.

The policy of the Labour movement was not to hoist white flag nor to condone the enemy's brutality nor to leave Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpaired.

Before the Labour's conciliation policy could operate both sides must seriously be disposed to conciliation. One side could not hold out the olive branch and other the sword.

NORWAY AND GREAT BRITAIN

SHIPPING CONTROVERSIES SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that shipping controversies between Norway and Great Britain have been settled and that an agreement has been reached between Norway and the United States on various outstanding questions.

JAPANESE MOVE IN SIBERIA.

MAJORITY IN DIET AGAINST MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

EFFECTIVE CHECK TO GERMAN DESIGNS FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

The Seyukai and Kenskai parties which are composed of a large majority in the Diet have passed a resolution against the movement of the Japanese troops in the Far East until the situation is more menacing.

Public opinion deprecates antagonism to Russia although it desires effective check to German designs.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR JAPANESE INTERVENTION.

TO PROTECT ALLIED INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

The "Daily Mail" says:—Negotiations for Japanese intervention in Siberia may be expected to approach finality during the next 24 hours. The ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Italy in Tokio yesterday intended to make joint representations amounting to request to take steps to protect the allied interests in Siberia. The American Ambassador in Tokio was not expected to participate in the joint representation but no American opposition is to be expected.

M. PICHON ON THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

ALLIES LEAVE TASK OF INTERVENTION TO JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

M. Pichon made a statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber on the diplomatic situation and the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The members of the Committee afterwards refused to make a precise statement but they let it be understood that the Allies had agreed to leave to Japan the task of intervening in Manchuria and Siberia.

ACTION IN SIBERIA.

U. S. AGREES WITH ALLIES ON PRINCIPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar 6.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the United States agrees with Japan, Britain and other Allies on the principle of action in Siberia, but the details remain to be worked out.

INTERNECINE STRIFE ON TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

BOLSHEVIKS BEAT BACK COSSACK LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Mar 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

A telegram from Harbin reports sharp fighting at Diouria on the Trans-Siberian railway between the Cossack leader Samenoff and the Bolsheviks. The latter, in large numbers and well-armed, forced Samenoff to withdraw.

The insurance companies at Vladivostock are not assuming further responsibility owing to the Bolshevik threats to commandeer stores.

1919 CLASS TO BE CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

The Cabinet has approved the calling up of the 1919 class.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN KARACHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

With a view to make primary education free and compulsory in Karachi, the Municipal School Board have appointed a Committee to report on the question and has also decided to take a census of the children of school-going age.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

GERMAN REFUSAL TO SOVIET DELEGATION.

UKRAINIAN SOVIETS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

The "Pravda" urges that the signing of the peace was justified because a refusal would have meant a overwhelming defeat of the Soviets and the advent of the Miliukoff or Kerensky government.

The Ukrainian Soviets have protested against the Germans refusal to allow the Soviet delegation to proceed to Brestlitovsk from Pskoff in order to participate in the pourparlers on the ground that Germany recognised only the Rada delegation with which peace had been signed. The Soviets declare that Germany wishes to enslave the Ukrainians, who must defend themselves and destroy everything as they retreat.

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS NOT LIKELY TO RATIFY TREATY.

THREAT TO EVACUATE PETROGRAD AND DESTROY MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

Judging from the resolutions of many provincial Soviets against peace it seems unlikely that the Congress of Soviets at Moscow on the 12th instant will ratify the treaty. The fortnight granted by the Germans for ratification will probably be employed in the organisation of the Red Army and the means of defence. Evacuation of Petrograd and destruction of all material that cannot be removed are already contemplated.

ROUMANIA ACCEPTS ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

GERMAN OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 4-10 p.m. Mar. 6.

A wireless German official message says: The Roumanians have accepted the armistice conditions.

ROUMANIA AND PEACE.

TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Mar. 7.

A telegram from Sofia states that Tontcheff, the Bulgarian peace delegate who has returned from Bukharest for instructions as regards the new questions which have arisen, stated in the Sobranje that the conditions which the Roumanians had accepted included the cession of Dobrudja and the re-adjustment of the frontier between Hungary and Roumania, also economic concessions. Roumania had been informed that she must sign by the 5th March, a preliminary treaty embodying the aforementioned terms whereupon negotiations would be resumed with a view to the conclusion of a final peace.

DUTCH BATTLESHIP DAMAGED BY STORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 6.

The Dutch battleship Hertzog Hendrik en route for East Indies was damaged by a storm off the Faroe Islands on February 25th, and rendered unnavigable. A Danish battleship assisted and enabled her to reach the Faroes. She will probably be towed home.

POSSIBILITIES OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 4-10 p.m. Mar. 6.

Reviewing the position of British trade with China in "The Times" Trade Supplement, Professor Middleton-Smith referring to cry that the day of the compradore is over, points out that the sons of compradores are often well-educated and have founded their own businesses. They will import direct and will profoundly influence the industrial development of China.

Mr. Middleton-Smith is of opinion that one result of the Entente will be that Britain and France will have a common commercial policy for South China.

China's joining the Allies may be the beginning of a new era.

MR. JOHN REDMOND.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

IRISH NATIONALIST LEADER FOR 18 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

The death is announced of Mr. John Redmond.

[John Redmond had been the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party since the two wings of the party united in 1900. In 1889 when the split occurred, following on Parnell's divorce suit, John Redmond and his brother William adhered to Parnell's side and on the death of Parnell in 1891 the former became leader of the Parnellite party. His commanding eloquence, his political ability and his gifts as a leader made his election as the leader of the whole party inevitable when the reunion came. Since then John Redmond had been one of the most forceful figures in British public life and it was to him and his genius as a leader that the ultimate success of Home Rule in Parliament was chiefly due. At the outbreak of the war he gave the support of himself and his party unreservedly to the Government and he never swerved in this attitude. But Sinn Feinism arose and proved a stronger force than John Redmond or any other leader of the Nationalist party, and John Redmond began to lose power and influence. He strove hard to bring about a settlement of the Home Rule problem and to avert the disaster that would follow on failure. He has died on the eve of the disclosure of the success or failure of those efforts, whatever it may be.

John Redmond was born in 1851. He was a barrister and was for some time a clerk in the Vote Office of the House of Commons. He was elected for New Ross in 1881, for Wexford North in 1885, for Waterford in 1891 and for Waterford in 1892, a constituency he represented until now. His younger brother William, also a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, who joined the army at the outbreak of war, recently died while leading his regiment into action on the Flanders Front.]

IRISH QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government were informed that measures being taken in Ireland were having the desired result. The deliberations of the Irish Convention had not yet ended.

GERMAN ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

Reuter learns that fresh evidence will soon be furnished to Parliament of the recent ill-treatment accorded to British prisoners behind the German lines, including under-feeding, over-work and employment under fire.

GEN. SMUTS' AUDIENCE WITH KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

General Smuts had a prolonged audience of the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

BRITISH SHIPPING OUTPUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 7.

Sir Chiozza Money stated that seventeen standard ships of tonnage of 86,000 had been built up to the 28th February.

Dr. Macnamara stated that seventy-seven ships damaged by the enemy, were now being repaired.

MANCHESTER'S GIFT OF AEROPLANES TO INDIA.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Mar. 6.

The Aeroplanes given to India by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were presented on Saturday at a gathering in Manchester, which included Lord Desborough, President of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee.

A telegram from Lord Chelmsford was read stating that the scope for air activity and usefulness had greatly developed in India. British airmen's operations had shown how the aircraft could be used in the frontier warfare.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

ARAB OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent gives the following details of the recent Arab operations in Palestine. Early in the month an Arab force belonging to Sheriff Faisel's northern army and operating from Fuwela, southwest of Maan, captured a strong Turkish position at Abu Lessal, and a few days later drove the Turks from Moghaira, which is now occupied by Arabs, to the neighbourhood of Uheda, about five miles west of Maan. At the same time another Arab force operating to the north compelled the Turks by a rapid advance to evacuate the forest and occupied the first Shebok terminus of Turkish light railway from Aneiza and afterwards Tafile, where they captured the whole garrison of 100 men.

During all these operations, strong Arab raiding parties were operating against the railway itself north of Maan. As a result of a raid in which the Arabs showed great dash and courage, Jauf-ed-Darwish was occupied after a severe engagement lasting two days in the course of which 80 Turks were killed, and over 200 prisoners captured in addition to a field gun and several machine guns. The raiders could not, of course, hold the position. Occupation was not the object with which they went out and so they withdrew with their prisoners and booty to points dominating the railway, but not until they had partially blown up a six arched railway bridge and burnt the station with its large quantity of rolling stock. Similar raids with equal success took place at Ghadir-el-Haj and Tell Shamm, the Arab artillery at the latter station destroying a good deal of rolling stock and part of the Railway buildings. During the same period Maan was on three occasions most effectively bombed by our air service. Each time bombs were dropped with great effect on barracks, depots and railway buildings and although they were exposed to heavy antiaircraft fire all our machines returned undamaged.

PROHIBITION OF HOME RULE MEETING.

AGRA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Mar. 6.

A public meeting was held here yesterday to mourn the loss of Sir Sundarlal and Sir William Wedderburn. Resolutions were also passed at the meeting, condemning the District Magistrate's action in prohibiting the Home Rule meeting, expressing disapproval of the way in which the applications of Messrs. Gopinath Kunzroo and Mangilal were disposed of and praying the local Government to take steps to prevent the magistrate from interfering in future with the holding of lawful meetings and to cancel the present order of prohibition.

MR. PAL ON "THE WORK BEFORE US,"

(From a Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, Mar. 6.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal arrived here yesterday morning. A crowded meeting was held in the evening in the Dinajpur theatre, Mr. Lalitchandra Sen, president of the People's Association, presiding. Mr. Pal explained the situation and laid stress on the identity of interests which England and India had in the Empire. The present declaration for Responsible Government is no lip promise, because the world situation necessitates it. The deputation to England was not to petition, but to explain the identity of interests to responsible statesmen in England. Work in England and India was necessary. Mr. Lalit in thanking the lecturer earnestly appealed for co-operation in the task before the country.

MADRAS EXCISE DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

The Government of Madras have introduced some changes in the administration of revenue derived from country spirits for the year 1918-19. The rates of excise duty have been raised in most of the districts of the Presidency. Restrictions are placed on the discretion of Collectors to open new toddy shops or close existing ones. The hours of sale are limited to the interval between 9-30 a.m., and 8 p.m. Special precautions are taken against locating toddy shops in the vicinity of mills, factories and other large centres of labour. The employment of women in all abkari and opium shops except members of the renter's family is prohibited unless specially sanctioned by the Collector.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS.

DEMAND BY CALCUTTA LEADERS.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENTS.

ALL PARTIES JOIN HANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

A crowded meeting of the Indian residents of Calcutta was held this evening to protest against the policy of Government regarding internments and deportations. Mr. B. Chakravarti presided.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the Defence of India Act, Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818, release of detenus and abandonment of the further idea of repressive legislation.

A committee was appointed consisting of eight members to safeguard the civil rights of the people and to afford relief to the families of detenus.

Leading members of the Moderate party Sir Rash Behary Ghose, Sir B. C. Mitter, Mr. C. C. Ghose, Mr. R. C. Banerjee and others joined the meeting and took part in the proceedings with the prominent members of the Home Rule League and the Mahomedans and the Marwari representatives.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SIR H. ROBERTS REFUSES CHAIRMANSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

The "Madras Mail's London correspondent cables:—

Sir Herbert Roberts says that though keenly interested, he is unable to accept the London chairmanship of the Congress Committee even for a couple of months as suggested, till the final choice is made. He thinks that British politicians are rather waiting to see how Mr. Montagu's cat is jumping.

A MISSIONARY ON INDIAN SITUATION.

DANGER OF CREATING FALSE HOPES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent cables:—

A missionary, Mr. Watkins, writing his Indian impressions in the "Christian Commonwealth" admits that the political situation is tense and is anxious that good feeling must needs be sedulously cultivated. He hopes the Government are not encouraging larger ambitions in Bengal than they mean to satisfy, thus turning that province into a boiling cauldron of false hopes, and will not then close down a tight lid on the Bengalis and the rest of us. He urges the spread of truer education.

BRANDER MURDER CASE.

TRIAL COMMENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUILON, Mar. 6.

The Brander murder case trial commenced to-day before Mr. S. T. Vitaraghava Chary, Sessions Judge. The head sircar vakil in opening the case for the prosecution said Mr. Brander who owned the estate called Kadangulam had a dispute with Sankaran, the accused, as to the ownership of a plot of land occupied by the latter which on survey being made was found to be part of Kadangulam and Mr. Brander wanted the accused to quit it on receipt of a compensation of Rs. 100. But the accused demanded Rs. 500. Mr. Brander sent some of his men on the 26th November to have the boundary cleared as demarcated by the surveyor. They asked the accused to vacate after receiving compensation. During the conversation Mr. Brander arrived. The accused persisted and rushed at the deceased with a chisel and delivered a blow against him which he parried off with a stick which probably hit him. The accused ran into his house caused injuries to his wife and child evidently to accuse Mr. Brander. The deceased ordered his men to go away saying they could come back after the police arrived. As the deceased was returning and had walked 35 feet the accused came out with a loaded gun and shot him, on the back. The deceased was conveyed in his motor car to his bungalow where he expired within half an hour. The head sircar vakil observed that from the correspondence it would be seen that the deceased did not intend to employ force and there was no evidence that he used any except that he dealt a blow with his tick while warding off one he received.

There are 28 witnesses for the prosecution including two Europeans.

"OUR DAY" EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford will hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of "Our Day" at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on Wednesday morning the 20th instant. A report will then be presented by the Honorary Secretary, as well as statements of accounts to date by the Honorary Treasurer. It is hoped that all sums which have been promised to the Central Fund may be remitted to the Honorary Treasurer, "Our Day," C/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla, on the earliest possible date in order that they may be included in the reports now being prepared.

THE COTTON DANGER.

GOVERNMENT AND THE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

A MISLEADING REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have placed the Cotton Trade and all people conncoted therewith generally, under a debt of deep gratitude, by publishing in your valuable columns, the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Cadell, and the Cotton Trade Asociation Ltd. on the subject of controlling the price of cotton. The reply given by the Association is no doubt interesting, but at the same time, it is a most curious and extraordinary kind of document. Before I proceed to reply to the contentions and pleas put forward in the said communication, I must point out clearly and in the plainest possible manner that, owing to some unfortunate circumstances, Government have been obliged to give some importance to this institution but it will be proved when necessary that the entire fabric of its constitution and working are rotten to its very core. As regards para first of the Association's letter, it is really surprising to see, as to what right they have to presume that the "Crop this year is decidedly short." Government are supposed to have better and more reliable information than this body. The latest estimate of the outturn of Indian Cotton Crop this season viz., 1917-18 is estimated at 39,00,000 against 41,50,000.

On the contrary, many people believe that the outturn in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Southern India is likely to be much more in excess of the estimates. Climatic conditions etc., have improved a great deal since the Government publication. There is no doubt that occasionally shortage has been felt at Bombay but that has been done to non-arrival of cotton from certain places owing to the difficulties of Railway. Otherwise the trade in general knows too well that there is enough cotton lying in the producing districts and all this will come in due course. From this it will be seen, that the assertion as regards shortage of crop put forward by the Association is altogether misleading and fallacious and that any question of the shortage should be altogether done away with.

The second para of the Association's letter begins with the remarks that the "permanent maximum price of cotton has not so far been fixed anywhere in the world." One wonders with what imaginable intention they have given expression to these remarks. Nobody will ever be fool enough to believe that "permanent maximum" price of any commodity could ever be fixed. Such contigencies happen on very rare occasions like the present and the measures that may be taken to check the upward trend will be well thought out and considered. Of course the prices will have to be changed subject to circumstances. One wonders, whether this expression in the very commencement of their letter has been purposely made to scare away and frighten Mr. Cadell from taking an action which has not taken place in the world. No remarks are necessary as regards the particulars furnished in para three, as to the working in Liverpool. The principal question is as to under what circumstances and for what reasons the Liverpool Association was compelled to introduce these measures. As is too well known, this was done for putting a stop to the wise and huge speculation carried on by groups of speculators. What have the Bombay Association done In that direction? It will be proved that they have encouraged on a good scale speculation in its widest form and never tried to discourage it, as it is against the interests of most of its members. So far as Indian cotton is concerned, there is no need at all to regulate the prices of actual cotton. If a check is put on Broach speculation, the whole trade will be adjusted automatically. Maximum price of Broach should be fixed, to be changed every week, and results will at once signify the dire need and advisibility of this action.

The assertion put forward in para four that in view of the season's short crop, prices would have been higher and that up-country markets are dearer than Bombay is absolutely mislesading and absurd. Inflation of prices is directly due to and is solely responsible to the bull campaign instituted and carried on on a well organized systematic basis by a well known gang of gamblers. The price of Broach Good speculation on the 25th last was Rs. 642 and it was forced to Rs. 698 on the 1st instant and one would like to know to what it was due. Was there any tengible cause for forcing up prices by about Rs. 50/60, within four days other than the bull operations? From the 1st Fsbruary to the 1st March Broach was put up by Rs. 100, i.e., from Rs. 600 to 698 and will any body have the courage to come forward openly and prove that this rise was due to any legitimate cause other than pure gambling on the part of speculators? As regards the dearer prices prevailing in the producing districts, the Association's contention that this is due this year only is absolutely wrong and misleading. Such a state of affairs has been going on for several years. Up-country has always been dearer, than Bombay, for obvious reasons well known to the trade. The principal cause, as well, is that, since the Japanese Firms found that they were not getting quite satisfactory qualities in Bombay, they have deemed it advisable to purchase their actual requirements for shipment in the districts through their own servants, so that there is no question as to the genuineness of the stuff. It is well known and it has been conclusively proved before the Cotton Commission that merchants mix up certain grade with particular kind of cotton before bringing down the same to Bombay for sale. Under these circumstances, Japanese shippers, and other merchants and millowners who are in absolute need of genuine quality have no other alternative than to buy the major portion of their requirements in the districts. Now it goes without saying, that the prices in the producing countries have necessarily to follow and are regulated by the speculative price of Broach prevalent in Bombay. On the other hand there is no doubt that the prices in the moffusil are a little bit dearer than those obtaining in Bombay, and this is due to shippers being anxious to obtain the best possible stuff available. As to the question, as to how shippers could afford to pay dearer prices in the districts, one of your correspondents has already solved the problem. Shippers have been purchasing, three to four times, in speculative contracts at the time of placing business, their actual *bona fide* sales, and as they are making enormous profits in the surplus purchases, they do not mind paying a little more for good quality to satisfy their clientele. From this it will be seen that the argument that, because the prices in the districts are dearer than Bombay, the speculative prices in Bombay are justifiable falls not only to the ground, but it will be observed, that the same has been advanced with the pure object of misleading the Government with undesirable and rather obvious motives.

The arguments put forward in para five, that it is necessary to control prices in the districts, along with Bombay, is on the face of it not only childish but altogether misleading and fallacious. It is a pure misrepresentation of facts and made with undesirable motives by parties who are to a very great extent interested in bull operations. It is an admitted fundamental fact, that the prices in the whole of India are based upon and regulated by the price of Broach speculation prevalent in Bombay, and it is as clear as daylight, that if prices of Broach speculation are regulated the prices in the entire breadth of India would at once get adjusted without any process being applied. There is absolutely no sense at all in the arguments advanced on the subject which are calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the Government, by misrepresenting the whole situation. It is really gratifying to note that the Association admits that "it will be feasible with the Government support to fix maximum prices." Why should not the Association come forward and recommend the measure at least for experimental purposes? The public knows too well the underlying motives which prevent them from such a recommendation.

Regarding assertions made and contentions raised in paras 6, 7, and 8 it is not necessary to say much. They have in these paras put forward their views as to how the trade should be regulated in future. The fundamental question before the public and the Government is as to what is necessarily required to be done *at present—rather immediately* to check the wild upward prices, and thus to give relief to the millions of poor in India, so far as price of clothing is concerned? The Directors admit that any action by the Government to check the rise in the prices is feasible, and if so, will not the so-called ornamental citizens of the Empire, come to the help of the Government, in assisting and co-operating with them, to have the prices of cloth effectively reduced for the relief of the poor masses, instead of putting obstacles in their way, as they have been doing, by putting forward so many irrelevant and misleading views in their communication?

Regarding para nine the Association asserts, that it is not in a position to control the trade, as some other bodies have come into existence, but then this contention is negatived by themselves, when they admit that "the Association has secured representation on the different bodies and may now be said to be thoroughly representative for its Board includes one or more members of each of the said Associations." One does not understand with what intention and for what purpose, the Directors have put forward before the Government this wholly irrelevant and misleading view.

Again in para 10, the Directors have advanced views and made suggestions which they themselves admit, is made with a view to permanent adjustment of the trade. Under this para they demand from the Government a Royal Charter, and ask them to stop all speculative dealings in places other than Bombay. Regarding the demand of a Charter by the Asssociation the writer is fully convinced that there will be a huge cry and organised opposition from amongst all the native dealeers, whose interests will be mercifully at the stake, if any such grant is made. The entire trade is opposed to the working of the Association, and it is well known, that almost all dealers, refuse to have any dealings on the basis of the Association terms. The entire element of the Association is principally formed of the so-called English Commission houses, who do brokerage business, and there have been many instances during the last few years when it has been established that many of the actions of the Board of Directors were not quite fair and justifiable and that such actions were actuated by interested motives.

There are numerous instances well known to the public, regarding the doings of some of its members, and hence it is an established fact, that the entire native community looks to its members with well-grounded suspicion. Already there is a great stir in the Cotton trade owing to the demand of a Charter made by the Association, and it need not be emphasiased that there will be an organized opposition against the same.

From para 11 it could be plainly seen that the Directors, throughout their communication are talking of actions to be taken in future, for regulating the trade, and they plainly say that such actions may be found useful in controlling "future seasons crops." It is needless to emphasise, that the Association have been trying their utmost to put off the Government, from taking any action when it is most urgently needed and have been talking of future considerations.

Regarding para 12 (A) the condition of the Association "that the present cotton prices in India are not abnormal" is absolutely fallacious and misleading. It has also been proved by your numerous correspondents that the price of actual cotton in Japan is about Rs. 100 below than those prevailing in Bombay. Nobody could sell to-day in Japan forward C. I. F. Broach M. G. Fine at Rs. 640 against Rs. 720 prevailing in Bombay. At the same time, Middling America in Liverpool just now is quoted at 24d. per lb. and Broach M. G. Fine C. I. F. Liverpool at the present level of price in Liverpool would be about the same price viz. 24d. per lb. Now as is well known Broach M. G. Fine is always about 2 to 3d. below the American Middling. Although about 24d. will be the C. I. F. price the latest official quotation fixed by the Liverpool Cotton Association for Broach M. G. Fine at Liverpool is 22d. per lb. Now 22d. converted into rupees taking the exchange, freight, war risk, insurance, etc. the price in Bombay should be about Rs. 660. This in short means that if you sell Broach M. G. Fine for shipment at Liverpool at about 22d. you cannot afford to pay more than, at the most about Rs. 640 keeping a small margin for quality allowance, shortage in weight, etc.

The most extraordinary thing is that although this is the maximum price fixed at Liverpool for Broach M. G. Fine, viz. say 22d., lots of Broach M. G. Fine lying at Liverpool are not even saleable at 18d. The price of Bengal M. G. Fine in Bombay is just now about Rs. 640, it would mean C.I.F. Liverpool 21-50d. per lb. The latest official quotations of Bengal M.G. Fine at Liverpool is 17.87 converted into C.I.F. price it would mean Rs. 530 per candy. At the same time you would be surprised to learn that lots of Bengal M.G. Fine at Liverpool are not even to-day saleable at 16d. per lb. What does this fact show? Does it not plainly indicate that the prices prevailing in Bombay are fictitious and artificial put up by an organised gang of gamblers?

Regarding the assertion in para 12 (b) that "any attempt to depress the value of the raw material in the market at the present time would bring it below its normal markets of the world," is on its own ground, fallacious and misleading, and could be easily shown, from the facts disclosed above in as much as, the only places to where cotton could be exported viz., Japan and Liverpool are very much below the rates prevailing in Bombay. Italy takes some Indian Cotton but so far as writer is aware there too the demand for Indian cotton is practically more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 lower than the actual prices in vogue in Bombay.

Regarding para 12 (c) wherein the Association alleges "that any attempt to fix prices would cause great inconvenience and hardship to the trade" is on the face of it ambiguous and directly misleading. One does not understand what inconvenience or hardship there would be if the maximum price of cotton is fixed temporarily. Even the greatest bull is not likely to lose if the price of the day on which action is intended to be taken is fixed as the maximum price. If the maximum price of Broach is once fixed the entire trade in contracts as well as in ready cotton in Bombay and in all parts of India will adjust itself automatically and it is. sheer nonsense to say, that the trade will experience any inconvenience or hardship.

All the contentions put forward in para 12 a, b, c are on the face of them misleading and against the real facts and the exact situation as is prevalent. Anyone would be led to believe at once that the assertions made in this para are by persons who ought to be directly or indirectly interested in bulling the market.

In the concluding para 13, the Directors cannot help but be polite in a shrewd businesslike way to tell the Government that for various reasons they are altogether against fixing of the prices, but that if Government in spite of their view intends to take action they are prepared to co-operate. This is no doubt most gentlemanly, but at the same time, the tone of the whole communication, taken as a whole, clearly shows the mantle of which these Directors are made. It is really a pity that even in such critical times, when even the existence of the whole Empire is at stake, these shrewd business men, who claim to be the respected citizens of the Empire, think of nothing else but personal gain even when their co-operation and assistance is sought by the Government.

The public at large, have full faith and confidence in the words of the noble Viceroy, *that the Government if found necessary will not shrink from taking up the matter in their hand and fix prices of cloth*," and it confidently hopes and prays to his Excellency, and the Bombay Government, to come to the rescue of the millions of poor in India, who are compelled to go about without proper clothing owing to its already prohibitive and still increasing price of clothing.—Yours etc.,

X.Y.Z.

SPECULATION AND PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your contributor X. Y. Z. has done the public a valuable service in laying some facts and figures in refutation of some of the contentions set up by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association against fixing the prices of cotton. No one can now for a moment hesitate to affirm the existence of speculation and its direct effect on the prices. The very fact of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association denying the fictitiousness of these prices exposes the *bona fides* of this Association, particularly, with regard to the attitude they have taken up in this matter. The tendency of the public is to put implicit reliance on institutions and corporations and the facts which have been dug up and exposed in your columns have helped to disillusion the public mind to a very large extent on this head.

Your contributor X. Y. Z. has alluded to Teji-Mandi (double option transactions). Does the public know and will the Association dare to deny that there is at present 20 lakhs bales worth of Teji-Mandi speculation? In this connection I would like to remind these people who expect to reap large profits from the daily increase in prices of one thing. Some 12 to 15 years back, there was a cotton speculation mania in Bhownagar the result of which was that not a single pie was paid or received on account of differences!

As regards the usefulness and worth of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and similar bodies, only very recently Mr. Keatinge in his evidence before the Cotton Commission stated the following:—

"In regard to the Surat Cottons selection 1027 A.L.F. had been sent to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and to a big firm in Bombay to be tested. One of the two had put it at the top of the list, whilst the other had put it at the bottom."

Some of the leading Directors of the Bombay Cotton Exchange do not know the difference between one sort of cotton and another. Their only object on the Board of this Exchange, which they do not care to conceal, is to watch over the rates fixed from time to time.

As "X. Y. Z." has shown. and, in spite of what the Bombay Cotton Trade Association might have to say, the prices of cotton in Japan are considerably lower than those prevailing in Bombay. Japanese firms have "purchased" much more than they ever expect to export and that too, at these fictitious prices. Can it be ever affirmed then that their "purchases" are genuine and that they intend to ship all the cotton purchased?

The Controller is probably aware that even in Bombay last week's settlement in Cutcha Khandi speculations has not yet been settled, though it ought to have been settled before Monday last. These Marwadi Bazar settlements are weekly and last week's settlement is about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs. The chances of a similar state of things happening as regards the April Broach settlement are equally great.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

CONTRACTS FOR COTTON SUPPLY.

SUITS IN KARACHI FOR NON-FULFILMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

Owing to several Indian merchants of Karachi having failed to fulfil their contracts for the supply of cotton in January many civil suits have been filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, the value of stamps on plaints exceeding one lakh of rupees. Thirty-one suits have been filed by the Karachi agents of Messrs. Gokaldas Madhowji and Co. of Bombay in which the plea of some of the defendants is that the contracts were wagering transactions according to which no deliveries were to be made but only the difference in the rates of contracts and the rate prevailing on the date of delivery was to be made good. In refutation of this plea Mr. Haridas Jivraj, assistant in the office of Messrs. Gokaldas Madhowji and Co., has filed an affidavit in which it is stated that Messrs. Gokaldas Madhowji are regular cotton merchants, being the managing agents of several Bombay mills. The annual consumption of cotton in their Bombay mills alone is over two lakhs of bales. Besides, this firm buys and takes delivery of cotton for their general business and has agents for buying cotton in all cotton districts in India including Karachi. These latter agents on behalf of the firm entered into contracts for the purchase of about 13,775 bales of January 1918 delivery. Contracts were made on contract forms, which are known as the Indian Merchants' Association form, which contains various clauses in respect to settlement of disputes by arbitration. The majority of members of the Asssociation as also the majority of the members of the managing committee of the Association, have entered into forward contracts for sale of cotton. The market having gone up, several members of the Association have formed themselves into a clique not to fulfil their contracts and are offering to pay only nominal damages to purchasers. In December several influential members of the Association decided to pay differences at the rate of Rs. 40 per maund whatever the market rate on the due date. The defendants propose to carry into effect and force buyers to accept nominal damages by having a so-called reference to arbitration, the appointment of an umpire being in the hands of the majority of the members of the managing committee, who stand to lose heavily if damages are paid according to the market rate prevailing in January, 1918, which was Rs. 59 per maund. The defendants, relying on the arbitration clause in the Karachi Association form of contract are refusing to pay more than Rs. 40 or 42 per maund. Most of the defendants have made contributions to a common fund to engage counsel and to take concerted action to carry out their wishes. The total amount of damages which the firm seeks to recover from various defendants in Karachi amounts to about Rs. 14 lakhs.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS FOR INCOME TAX BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Mr. Sitanath Ray will move the following amendments to the Income Tax Bill at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 14th March after the motion that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration:—

1. That in clause 4 (1) the words from "but the net amount" to "under this Act" be omitted.

2. That to clause 18 (1) the following words be added namely, "or if the Collector finds that a return filed by an assessee has been certified as correct and complete by a chartered or certified accountant he shall unless there are sufficient reasons to the contrary accept the same and make the assessment accordingly."

"THE HEAD BUTLER'S NEPHEW."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

A well-dressed panchama named Sudaram presented himself at the Government House kitchen and asked for the head butler, representing himself as his nephew. The watchman let him in and he made himself comfortable in the butler's room as the butler was away at the time attending lunch. When he returned he found nobody waiting for him but his gold watch, a present from Sir Arthur and Lady La wley, was missing. Information was sent to the police and Inspector Rangaswami Iyengar attached to Government House arrested the thief and recovered the gold watch from him.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

"MADE IN ENGLAND."

From "New India."

Among the English papers the "Times" and the "Morning Post" stand supreme in their ignorance of the Indian Nationalist movement, and in their scorn of Mrs. Annie Besant, to whom they falsely ascribe it. They catch up any stray Indian journal with a small circulation, representing only its editor, and put that forward as Indian opinion. Some editorials from the "Wednesday Review," reprinted by its editor, the reprint having as its object:

To convince the British reader of the hollowness of the Home Rule movement, which represents only Mrs. Besant and a few adherents of hers. It has not the support of the masses of the population or the more thoughtful of the educated classes. They will not countenance any agitation which is likely to lower the prestige of the Government or interfere with British supremacy in India.

The British reader may possibly enquire how "only Mrs. Besant and a few adherents of hers" convulsed India with a storm of protest against internment, and sent to England "a stream of dispatches and telegrams" which was responded to, according to Lord Curzon, by the proclamation of August 20th and the mission of the Secretary of State. It is admitted that her release was due to the agitation raised, and it is complained that "the Congress was captured" by the Home Rulers. How the few adherents captured a Congress of 5,000 delegates and thrice as many visitors, the delegates voting unanimously the demand for a Statute establishing Self-Government at an early date, a demand spoken to by the leading men of India, is not explained. Even the most strenuous assertion of the little known "Wednesday Review" will not convince any one who knows India that the masses of India and the most thoughtful of the leaders do not support Home Rule. The Kaiser sneered at the "contemptible little army" which he would crush on his way to Paris; such sneers are signs of weakness and vanity, not of strength.

The comments of the "Times" on the claims of India shew a lamentable ignorance of facts, or an even more lamentable malice and falsehood in their perversion. Either is disreputable, and brings shame on it. It writes:

We are utterly opposed to the excessive demands of the Indian political organisations, which seem to grow each week. They began in the autumn of 1916 with the famous Memorandum of nineteen members of the Imperial Legislative Council, which was greatly expanded after an interval of only four months. Even in its enlarged form the new programme did not long suffice. Last autumn the National Congress was stampeded by the adherents of Mrs. Besant. The Moderates weakly allowed themselves to be drawn in her train, and the principles taught by Gokhale and Mehta, whom she quotes with so much unction, were openly repudiated. The Muslim League appears to be taking the same course, and Indian politicians are wildly asking for "the moon," as Lord Morley once told them. They do not even know what they now mean by "Home Rule." Mrs. Besant's address may be searched in vain from end to end for the smallest vestige of considered and practical proposals. We greatly regret that the Indian Extremists are straying so far from the paths of common sense and sound reason; but their vagaries will not deter the British Government from a generous effort to meet such aspirations as are justifiable and reasonable, with due regard always to the paramount necessities of preserving the safety of India and the stability of British rule.

This paragraph is crammed with falsehoods.

The demands did not begin with the Memorandum; apart from previous claims made by the Congress, the present agitation began with Resolution X of the Madras Congress in 1914, moved by Mr. Surendranath Bannerji and supported by Mrs. Annie Besant, demanding Provincial Autonomy and the passing of measures to place India in "the full and the free enjoyment of the rights belonging" to the status of "a component part of a Federated Empire." Both speakers urged the formulation of a definite scheme of Self-Government to be pressed on British attention. The Congress of 1915 ordered its Committees to formulate a scheme of reforms leading to Self-Government in concert with the Muslim League, and this was thoroughly discussed before the Memorandum of the Nineteen, many of these being members of the Congress Committees, and having taken part in their previous discussions; the Memorandum, by the way, has never been enlarged; the scheme was discussed and passed by the Congress of 1916. It may not be necessary for the "Times" to acquaint itself with the facts of the genesis and progress of the great movement for Home Rule, but its ignorance is no excuse for false statements, pretending, as it does to guide English opinion. The "Times" is guilty of treason to the Nation, for it is like a naval officer who conceals from his captain the signs of a coming storm, and allows it to burst on an unprepared ship. We may add that "the paths of common sense and sound reason" as seen by the "Times" are folly and unreason when faced by a Nation determined to be free.

Equally false is the "Times" description of Mrs. Besant's election as President; it says:

The circumstances which attended Mrs. Besant's election throw further doubts upon Indian methods of "self-government". The facts have been published at great length, and are now common knowledge. She was placed in this unusual position by the process of suddenly packing the Calcutta Reception Committee with new members, most of whom are said to have belonged to the Junior Bar. Again no objection can be made, but when Mrs. Besant is presented to us as the apostle and the interpreter of Indian hopes, we are justified in drawing our own conclusions.

This statement is entirely untrue.

There are nine Congress divisions in India, including Burma, and the elected Committees of these divisions elect the President; eight of them voted for Mrs. Besant; in the ninth, Calcutta, in a challenged election, she was in a minority of 4 in a vote of 64. The Reception Committee is not compelled to accept the vote of the Congress Committees, but may refer the matter, as was done in 1916, to the All-India Congress Committee. The Calcutta Reception Committee proposed to take this course; there was dispute, but there was no swamping by the Junior Bar, unless men, like Sir Rabindranath Tagore and leading Barristers belong to the Junior Bar, nor was the election decided even by these. The original Reception Committee, with the advice of acknowledged senior leaders, withdrew the reference to the All-India Congress Committee, and accepted the choice of the country.

The "Times" further distorts facts by making the election of Mrs. Besant the answer to Mr. Montagu's mission, whereas it was the answer to the action of the Madras Government in interning her, the country's protest against a cruel injustice, made ere her release. The sneer at her foreign birth is silly in a paper which supports the foreign rule over India, and her election does not imply the absence of any Indian fit for the post any more than did the elections of Yule, Cotton, Webb, and Wedderburn (twice), but the generous willingness of Indians to co-operate with foreigners who share their aspirations, and, in her special case, their protest against coercion.

"Near East"—a journal we have not had the good fortune to hear of before—endorses the "Times":

The demonstrations in India in favour of Home Rule continue. But Mr. Montagu remains true to its pledge to be seen and not heard. A long memorandum has been drawn up and circulated in favour of reform; it cannot be said that, long as it is, it covers the ground adequately or shows sufficient signs of constructive statecraft. The document in question is attributed to Mrs. Besant, surely the most bizarre figure that ever headed a peaceful revolution. It is a serious weakness, as the *Times* has pointed out, that those who advocate Home Rule for India should not have chosen an Indian to lead them, but a European lady. The very essence of a demand for Home Rule rests on the assumption that a country is able to govern itself; if it has to import its spokesman it leads to the assumption that it has nobody of its own able to fill the post. In the present case we believe that assumption, however natural it may be, to be profoundly mistaken: despite a certain negation and imitative tendency in Indian political thought the country is capable, and in the past has often shown itself capable, of producing political leaders. Mrs. Besant may be more Hindu than the Hindus, but for all that she is a European.

Mrs. Besant has drawn up no long memorandum. Memoranda were drawn up by well-known Indians approved by the Congress-Muslim League and Home Rule Leagues, and by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and others on their own account. Mrs. Besant had nothing to do with them, save to pass them formally as a member of the Committees.

The "Saturday Review," which in its old age goes even beyond its youthful excesses, has the following genial paragraph:

The Indian National Congress met at Calcutta on 26th December last, and the President, Mrs. Besant, delivered an address in which she claimed, *a haute voix*, the right of India to shake off the yoke of the effete and tyrannical Briton, and to govern itself by means of universal suffrage and Parliamentary Cabinets. We are not aware that this theory agitator and Theosophist is an Indian. We have always regarded her as the joint author with the late Bradlaugh of "The Fruits of Philosophy," and for the last dozen years as the half crazy advocate of religious quackery and political sedition. She is quite harmless in a white country, and the Indian Government ought to have deported her or continued her internment whilst the War lasts. Neither do we recognise in the Indian Peninsula "a nation" which has any rights. There are in India 150 languages, we know not how many races, and at least two fiercely antagonistic religions, Muhammadans and Hindus, not to mention Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, and Christians.

Needless to say the Briton was not called effete and tyrannical, nor were universal suffrage and Cabinets proposed for the present. Neither Mr. Bradlaugh nor herself was or is clever enough to have written a book published in America before they were born. The non-recognition of India as a Nation will doubtless pierce the Indian heart with anguish, nor can a coloured people be allowed to have any rights beyond carrying the white man's burden. The 150 languages would be hard to find, and Hindus and Musalmans are not as fiercely antagonistic as Roman Catholics and Orangemen. Peace to the ashes of a once clever if scurrilous journal.

The able and accurate "correspondent of the 'Madras Mail,'" the "London Editor of the 'Madras Mail,'" and Mr. Charles Watney, have, or has, succeeded in getting into the "World," the "Western Morning News," and the "Bradford Observer" a letter containing a part of a speech of a non-Brahmana, presiding over "a vast non-Brahmin Conference in Southern India." The letter is the same in the three cases, but we do not know if the writer is a duad or a monad.

"Town Topics," a journal, which is a gutter imitator of "Truth" in its brilliant days, writes:

BANDE MATARAM!

The egregious Mr. Montagu's toleration of Mrs. Besant suggests that if he had been in charge of Irish affairs at a certain time the path of Casement would have led to the Premiership of Ireland instead of to the grave.

This is the best that the Press of Great Britain can do to discredit Indian claims. We offer our condolences to Mr. Welby and Lord Sydenham.

REVOLUTIONARY PLACARDS AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 5.

(Delayed in transmission.)

A notice issued by revolutionaries has been found placarded in Lucknow and other districts. The police are taking necessary action.

U. S. AND THE WAR.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE ALLIES

AMERICA'S MILITARY EFFORT.

The American Secretary of State on January 2 issued the following statement of the accomplishments of the Special War Mission which had recently returned from Europe:

"A review of the report by Colonel House, the head of the Special War Mission, which visited Great Britain and France in November, shows that it succeeded in its purpose of reaching a definite working plan for the prosecution of the war through co-operation of the Governments represented at the conferences held in Paris, in the various fields of activity and through marshalling the resources of the nations at war with the Central Powers and co-ordinating their uses under a common authority thus avoiding the waste and uncertainties that arise from independent action.

"The results of the conferences, as shown in the report, are most gratifying to this Government, first because they indicate that the conferences were inspired by the desire to be mutually helpful, and second, because the agreements which were reached, when in full operation, will greatly increase the effectiveness of the efforts now being put forth by the United States and the Allies in the conflict against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"A summary of the results accomplished at the conferences and of the recommendations made by the American Mission will indicate the value of the work done and the practical methods which were considered by the conferences and which are recommended in the report. The summary is as follows:

STATEMENT OF RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

Diplomatic:

(1.) Full and frank discussion between Colonel House as Special Representative of the Government of the United States and the heads of the British, French and Italian Governments with regard to the war policy of the United States and her associates in the war.

(2.) Participation by the members of the Mission in a meeting of the British War Cabinet at which conference a general and useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the Allies and the extent of the assistance to be expected from the United States.

(3.) Participation by the United States in an Inter-Allied War Conference held in Paris on November 29th. At this conference all preliminary speeches were dispensed with and within half an hour after the conference had been called to order by M. Clemenceau it had split into Committees for work.

(4.) Participation by the United States in a meeting of the Supreme War Council held at Versailles, December 1st. Representatives of England, France, Italy and the United States there met as a first step towards securing Unity of Control of the armies on the Western Front. This meeting, the first of its kind, assures for the future unity of support on the part of the United States and the Allies.

(5.) First steps taken in the establishment of a omre perfect liason between the commanding generals of the United States and the Allies.

Naval:

(1.) The formation of an Inter-Allied Naval Council to co-ordinate the operation of the Naval forces of the United States and her associates in the war so that these forces may in the future be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on the sea and in conjunction with the land forces.

(2.) An agreement between the British Admiralty and the Navy Department putting into effect certain plans relating to the prosecution of the naval war against submarines.

(3.) The formation of a definite plan for the more active utilization of American Naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers.

(4.) Agreement with the British Admiralty making it possible for American Naval officers to keep fully informed of the operations and policy of the British Admiralty so that perfect co-operation between the Navy Department and that body is assured.

(5.) Reorganization of American Naval forces at French ports.

(6.) The securing of a full and detailed picture of the Naval problem in European waters.

Military:

(1.) After conferences extending over approximately thirty days with the Chiefs of Staff, Members of the General Staffs, and Commanders in Chief of the Allied Armies on the Western Front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective governments, the extent of the military effort to be aimed at by the United States was clearly determined.

(2.) With this determination in mind negotiations were carried on looking to the pooling of resources for the mutual advantage of all of the countries engaged in the war against Germany. The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contributions likewise of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918.

(3.) Unqualified support to the resolution adopted by the Inter-Allied Conferences looking to the creation of an Allied Advisory Board charged with the duty of advising the shipping authorities of each nation concerning the allocation of tonnage so as to permit the American Military effort to be realized.

(4.) Full survey made of problem of debarkation in Europe of American Military Forces and transportation of such forces and supplies to the bases of military operation.

(5.) Arrangements made for fullest co operation between the United States, Great Britain and France in the production of military instruments and supplies of all kinds.

(6.) Plans made for the proper organization under naval and military control of ports of debarkation of troops and discharge of cargoes looking to the most economical utilization of tonnage.

(7.) Participation in military deliberations of Supreme War Council as a step towards efficient and centralized unity of control of military operations.

Finance:

(1.) Full detailed conferences with the Financial Representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania and Russia for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the financial effort necessary on the part of the United States in order properly to co-operate with these governments in making financial arrangements for the prosecution of the war against the Central Powers.

(2.) Conferences with the representatives of the above mentioned countries for the purpose of perfecting the organization of an Inter-Allied Council which is a priority board whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency of the financial demands to be made by the concerted effort of the countries waging war against the Central Powers.

(Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby, the financial member of the Mission, remained in Europe, to act as President of the Inter-Allied Council).

(3.) Arrangements begun for the proper financing of purchases by the countries at war with Germany of supplies from neutral countries.

(4.) Participation in the financial discussions of the Inter-Allied Conference.

Shipping:

(1.) Full and detailed reports were secured showing total loss of tonnage due to war risks and marine risks from August 1st, 1914, to September 30th, 1917.

(2.) The estimated output of new tonnage by the Allies during the year 1918 was ascertained.

(3.) The proper employment of existing tonnage so that the maximum utilization of such tonnage could be effected was provided for in a resolution adopted by the Inter-Allied conference.

War Industries:

(1.) A detailed study was made of the organization of the British Ministry of Munitions and the supply departments of the British Admiralty and the British War Office, and a complete analysis of the facts and figures in possession of these departments of the British Government was made. The report embodying the results of these investigations contains a full statement of the methods in vogue in England for supplying the Army and Navy with munitions and other materials, and also, statistics relating to the mutual co-operation necessary to be effected for the proper supplying of the armed forces of the countries waging war on the Central Powers.

(2.) A survey was made of the system in practice in Great Britain relating to the letting of Government contracts and the organization of industries throughout Great Britain.

Food:

(1.) A comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of the food in the possession of the Allied nations and of the amounts that must be supplied by North America during the year ending October 1, 1918. Cabled information had not been of a satisfactory nature and personal contact with the Statistical Boards and Food Administrations of the countries concerned was necessary in order that the necessary data could be made available.

(2.) The curve of shipments of foodstuffs required from North America for the United Kingdom, France and Italy was fixed for the year ending 1918. It is believed that the programme worked out in the conference with the several Inter-Allied Executives dealing with supplies of foodstuffs will grant greater facilities for the distribution of foodstuffs at a lower cost in terms of tonnage and transportation.

Recommendations:

(1.) That the United States exert all their influence to secure entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war.

(2.) Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the Allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping programme, that the Government and people of the United States bend every effort towards accomplishing this result by a systematic co-ordination of resources of men and materials.

(3.) That the fighting forces of the United States be despatched to Europe with the least possible delay incident to training and equipment.

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WESTERN TRIBUTE TO MR. GANDHI.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY'S EULOGY.

In the course of a highly interesting article on "The soul as it is, and how to deal with it", contributed to the January issue of the "Hibbert Journal", Professor Gilbert Murray writes as follows on Mr. M. K. Gandhi:—

"Let me take a present day instance of this battle between a soul and a Government a very curious instance, because it is almost impossible without more knowledge than most people in England possess to say who was wrong and who right.

About the year 1889 a young Indian student, called Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, came to England to study law. He was rich and clever, of a cultivated family, gentle and modest in his manner. He dressed and behaved like other people. There was nothing particular about him to show that he had already taken a Jain vow to abstain from wine, from flesh, and from sexual intercourse. He took his degrees and became a successful lawyer in Bombay, but he cared more for religion than law. Gradually his asceticism increased. He gave away all his money to good causes except the meagrest allowance. He took vows of poverty. He ceased to practise at the law because his religion—a mysticism which seems to be as closely related to Christianity as it is to any traditional Indian religion—forbade him to take part in a system which tried to do right by violence. When I met him in England in 1914, he ate I believe, only rice, and drank only water, and slept on the floor; and his wife, who seemed to be his companion in everything, lived in the same way. His conversation was that of a cultivated and well-read man with a certain indefinable suggestion of saintliness. His patriotism, which is combined with an enthusiastic support of England against Germany is interwoven with his religion, and aims at the moral regeneration of India on the lines of Indian thought, with no barriers between one Indian and another, and to the exclusion as far as possible of the influence of the West, with its industrial slavery, its material civilisation, its money-worship, and its wars. (I am merely stating this view, of course, not either criticising it or suggesting that it is right.)

Oriental peoples, perhaps owing to causes connected with their form of civilisation, are apt to be enormously influenced by great saintliness of character when they see it. Like all great masses of ignorant people, however, they need some very plain and simple test to assure them that their hero is really a saint and not a humbug, and the test they habitually apply is that of self-denial. Take vows of poverty, live on rice and water, and they will listen to your preaching, as several of our missionaries have found; come to them eating and drinking and dressed in expensive European clothes—and they feel differently. It is far from a perfect test, but there is something in it. At any rate I am told that Gandhi's influence in India is now enormous, almost equal to that of his friend the late Mr. Gokhale.

And now for the battle. In South Africa there are some 150,000 Indians, chiefly in Natal; and the South African Government, feeling that the colour question in its territories was quite sufficiently difficult already, determined to prevent the imigration of any more Indians, and if possible to expel those who were already there. This last could not be done. It violated a treaty; it was opposed by Natal, where much of the industry depended on Indian labour; and it was objected to by the Indian Government and the Home Government. Then began a long struggle. The whites of South Africa determined to make life in South Africa undesirable, if not for all Indians, at least for all Indians above the coolie class. Indians were specially taxed, were made to register in a degrading way, they were classed with negroes, their thumb-prints were taken by the police as if they were criminals. If, owing to the scruples of the Government, the law was in any case too lenient, patriotic mobs undertook to remedy the defect. Quite early in the struggle the Indians in South Africa asked Mr. Gandhi to come and help them. He came as a barrister in 1893; he was forbidden to plead. He proved his right to plead; he won his case against the Asiatic Exclusion Act on grounds of constitutional law, and returned to India. Gandhi came again in 1895. He was mobbed and nearly killed at Durban. I will not tell in detail how he settled down eventually in South Africa as a leader and counseller to his people; how he founded a settlement in the country outside Durban, where the workers should live directly on the land, and all be bound by a vow of poverty. For many years he was engaged in constant passive resistance to the Government and constant efforts to raise and ennoble the inward life of the Indian community. But he was unlike other strikers or resisters in this; that mostly the resister takes advantage of any difficulty of the Government in order to press his claim the harder. Gandhi when the Government was in any difficulty that he thought serious, always relaxed his resistance and offered his help. In 1899 came the Boer war; Gandhi immediately organised an Indian Red Cross unit. There was a popular movement for refusing it and treating it as seditious. But it was needed. The soldiers wanted it. And it served through the war, and was mentioned in despatches, and thanked publicly for its skilful work and courage under fire. In 1904 there was an outbreak of plague in Johannesburg, and Gandhi had a private hospital opened before the public authorities had begun to act. In 1906 there was a Native rebellion in Natal; Gandhi raised and personally led a corps of stretcher-bearers, whose work seems to have proved particularly dangerous and painful. Gandhi was thanked by the Governor in Natal and shortly afterwards thrown into jail in Johannesburg.

Lastly in 1913, when he was being repeatedly imprisoned, among criminals of the lowest class, and his followers were in jail to the number of 2500; in the very midst of the general strike of Indians in the Transvaal and Natal there occurred the sudden and dangerous railway strike which endangered for the time the very existence of organised society in South Africa. From the ordinary agitator's point of view the game was in Gandhi's hands. He had only to strike his hardest. Instead he gave orders for his people to resume work till the Government should be safe again. I cannot say how often he was imprisoned, how often mobbed and assaulted, or what pains were taken to mortify and humiliate him in public. But by 1913 the Indian case had been taken up by Lord Hardinge and the Government of India. An Imperial Commission reported in his favour on most of the points at issue, and an Act was passed according to the Commission's recommendations, entitled the Indian Relief Act.

My sketch is very imperfect; but the story forms an extraordinary illustration of a contest which was won, or practically won, by a policy of doing no wrong, committing no violence, but simply enduring all the punishment the other side could inflict until they became weary and ashamed of punishing. A battle of the unaided human soul against over-whelming material force, and it ends by the units of material force gradually deserting their own banners and coming round to the side of the soul!

Persons in power should be very careful how they deal with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasure, nothing for riches, nothing for comfort or praise or promotion, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy because his body, which you can always conquer, gives you so little purchase upon his soul.

"BRAHMIN RULE OR BRITISH RULE?"

MADRAS GARDEN CLUB STATESMANSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

The annual general meeting of the European Association, Madras branch, was held yesterday at the Garden Club, Mr. J. H. Thonger, Chairman, presiding. The business of the agenda consisted of the adoption of the annual report and the election of office-bearers for the coming year. Mr. T. E. Welby was elected Chairman for the coming year, Mr. Thonger was elected Vice-Chairman, Messrs. H. H. Chettle and H. M. Spencer were elected Joint Secretaries.

The retiring Chairman Mr. J. H. Thonger, in the course of his address, moving the adoption of the annual report said in regard to the Home Rule question that the issue was on very broad lines. There were no side lines across the path and the question they had to argue was whether it was to be Brahmin rule or British rule in future. Things were going to be more complicated. In a very short time the Secretary of State would bring forward a bill for the better government of this country and they need have no hesitation in saying that it would bristle with difficulties, every one of which would have to be taken up and dealt with. Therefore, in the coming year the committee was certainly going to have rather an active time. The Madras branch had done their best to arrange their forces for the struggle to come and they were there that evening to arrange their internal affairs.

The Chairman then read a telegram received that evening from the Indo-British Association at Home which showed that a very satisfactory amount of work had been done in England. If it had not been for the activities of the Madras branch last year there might have been no London organisation at all.

MR WELBY'S ADVICE TO MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. Welby said that the people who believed in Home Rule were going to put their case before the British public. He did not think that actual Home Rule was the main danger. The main danger was that although Home Rule might not be granted a bias might be given to the policy which would determine the whole future. They must consider the position of Mr. Montagu. He had raised very great hopes in the people and as result of his experiences in India if he found he could not fulfil them to the letter what was he to do? The obvious way out of it was to propose a very large scheme and to say that it would be applied to India piece-meal There was a Parliamentary procedure which would enable him to do that, and to say that certain clauses would come into operation at once and the others deferred until decided upon by Parliament. The danger of that sort of thing was that it might look to some people as a very moderate scheme, perhaps only one-tenth would come into operation at once and other ninetenths would come into operation by instalments in the course of years. That was one aspect of the matter. Considering the matter from this point of view it would be at once suggested that they were morally bound by Mr. Montagu's bill to do certain things in India. If this kind of thing was allowed to go through, then Great Britain would be pledged and without accusation of bad faith or treachery they would be unable to get a reconsideration of the main question.

THE GOAL.

The question was whether the goal was to be responsible government. One was not reactionary in objecting to that. Lord Morley himself had refused to contemplate parliamentary institutions for India as even a distant goal. It would be necessary for them not to be blinded by what might appear to be moderate measures. If the honour of the British nation was once committed by Parliament during war time then it would be extremely difficult for them to get any reconsideration of it without an accusation against the morality of Great Britain. He knew there were in other parts of India members of the branches who, when this question was put before them, talked about irresistable forces and talked about immediately surrendering. All forces were irresistible to those people who went out to battle with a white flag in their pockets. The argument that they might ultimately be defeated was not an argument for not putting up an opposition. (Loud applause.)

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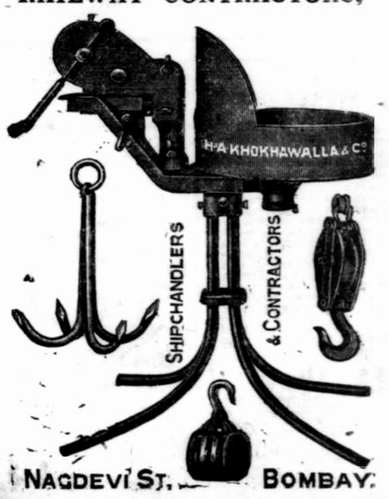

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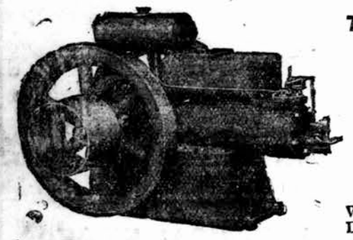

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

Disturbance in the north-west caused nearly general rain in North Baluchistan. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and on south Burma coast. Chief amounts are:—Chaman and Seistan half inch and Mergui three.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into north west frontier Province, Kashmir and Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the west Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab. Night temperature is locally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and are clear in Rajputana. Humidity is aove normal in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature continues above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat. Day temperature continues above normal in Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is above the average in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect Berar and in the northern districts. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is also above normal at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in slight excess in the north-west of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west has determined nearly general rain in north Baluchistan, and skies are clouded along the north-west frontier and in Kathiawar. Colombo reports 0.83in. of rain associated with a thunder-storm.

A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	99.9	57.0	79	..	4.69	—5.00
Do. (5th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	96.3	73.2	69	..	0.16	—2.67
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.8	59.8	75	..	2.24	—1.00
Rawalpindi	72.4	54.3	76	..	5.76	—0.82
Lahore	79.8	58.0	78	..	0.33	—2.56
Lahore	86.4	63.0	66	..	0.53	..
Hissar	91.7	60.1	75	..	1.35	—3.48
Ambala	85.6	64.0	60	..	0.53	—1.90
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	64.2	58	..	1.09	—0.37
Mainpuri	91.5	68.4	69	..	0.52	—1.48
Jhansi	94.1	65.8	48	..	0.27	—1.30
Cawnpore	91.2	61.9	63	..	0.42	—1.30
Allahabad	94.3	62.7	47	..	0.39	—1.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	89.5	68.2	61	..	0.02	—0.01
Karachi	86.0	68.0	86	..	0	—1.27
Ajmer	89.3	61.8	28	..	0.25	—0.92
Jalpore	92.5	66.7	36	..	0.23	—0.99
Kotah	96.0	66.0	37	..	0	—0.86
Mount Abu	79.4	62.4	33	..	0.12	—0.94
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	96.4	61.9	47	..	0	—0.41
Bhuj	81.9	73.1	83	..	0	—0.68
Dwarka	84.9	69.4	61	..	0	—0.45
Veraval	99.1	61.0	50	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	93.0	67.4	42	..	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	99.9	68.7	57	..	0	—0.33
Surat	103.0	69.9	47	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	100.0	62.9	59	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	94.9	62.8	38	..	0	—0.72
Neemuch	95.1	59.7	35	..	0	—0 87
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.1	58.9	48	..	0.99	—1.28
Saugor	93.2	70.8	24	..	0.14	—1.84
Hoshangabad	97.5	69.4	41	..	0.20	—1.41
Khandwa	99.5	67.3	31	..	0.94	—1.42
Akola	104.5	68.5	41	..	0.21	—1.56
Amraoti	90.8	72.8	28	..	0.07	—1.79
Nagpur	100.0	65.9	52	..	0.31	—1.82
Chanda	98.9	66.0	48	..	0.22	—1.76
Raipur	97.7	69.4	42	..	0.95	—0.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	75.8	76	..	0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	86.7	73.3	76	..	9.99	+0.29
Mamougao	87.5	76.0	90	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	90.9	72.0	94	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.4	68.0	33	..	1.45	+0.61
Ahmednagar	96.0	61.2	47	..	3.13	+1.86
Poona	93.4	63.8	53	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	96.5	66.0	35	..	0.65	—0.86
Dijapur	93.8	66.7	49	..	1.11	—0.23
Belgaum	91.9	61.5	39	..	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	97.2	66.9	36	..	0.38	—0.83
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.9	63.2	22	..	0.14	—1.35
Hyderabad	92.0	65.5	63	..	2.29	+0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.4	75.2	73	..	2.41	—0.96
Calicut	93.4	72.4	77	..	7.27	+0.79
Cochin	91.8	74.2	74	..	15.58	+6.18
Colombo	87.8	73.0	95	0.83	19.65	—3.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	66.5	90	..	13.74	+7.93
Bellary	94.3	65.5	78	..	2.72	+0.41
Cuddapah	93.2	70.5	78	..	5 44	+0.63
Madras	87.6	71.2	87	..	..	—2.06
Bangalore	84.2	61.7	79	..	2.71	—1.08
Coimbatore	92.2	70.6	71	..	7.12	+1.78
Trichinopoly	94.4	72.1	76	..	8.32	—0.54
Negapatoam	86.7	73.0	74	..	37.86	+8.72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th March, 1918, was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C. W. Bodman, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W E Bobb, East Surreys.
Lt W A D Henry, Hussars.
Second-Lieut F R Hunt, Flying Corps.
Lt G R McColl, Highland Lights.
Lt A E McDougall, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut W Parry, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut J H Skidmore, Shropshires.
Lt J R Walton, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J F Williams, Engineers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G A C Manley, Flying Corps.

FOLLOWING OFFICER PRISONER IN TURKEY HAS PASSED THROUGH SWITZERLAND EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.
Second-Lieut E F Pinnington, Hussars.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Capt E W Dann, Essex should read Maj Machinegun Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A Pratt, Bedfords.
Capt W C S Uppleby, Sussex.

WOUNDED.

Capt R C Bolingbroke, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G H King, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G McAllan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut V Warwick, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Watkin, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S E Williams, Yeomanry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A Feilding-Clarke, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut O B Swart, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J W Townsend, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J W E Johnson, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Capt C E R Litt, Shropshires.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KILLED.

Lt David Livingstone, Res.
Lt Norman Fraser, Res.
Lt Richard A Crafter, Res.
Lt Eric S Higgs, Vol. Res.
Engrit Neil S Mackinnon, Res.
Engr. Sub-Lieut Lewis V Gully, Res.
Engr. Sub-Lieut. Henry Richardson, Res.
Sub-Lieut. Charles H Sargent, Vol Res.
Asst. Paymaster Robert M Hindley, Res.

DROWNED.

Lt.-Commander Henry J Hearn.
Sub-Lieut. Harry K M. Owen.

MISSING FEARED KILLED.

Flight-Lieut Claude C Purdy.

WOUNDED.

Flight Sub-Lieut. George O Smith, all R N.
Sub-Lieut David A McCoach, Vol Res.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 614, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Royal Engineers:—Lieut.-Colonel G. A. W. Lamond Lincolnshires:—Lieut. G. W. Brown.

Indian Army:—Colonel G. F. N. Tinley.

WOUNDED.

General List:—2nd Lieutenants E. V. F. Pollock H. A. Gridland.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.909 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2 "
Dew Point	72.4 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.739 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 "
Minimum do.	70.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, NW, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	167 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time:	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	6	m. 3 16	24 8	m. 10 7	18 3
		5 10a	24 4	11 0a	22 8
Thur.	7	m. 4 30	24 0	m. 11 33	18 6
		6 50a	24 7		
Fri.	8	m 6 13	23 10	m 0 32	21 9
		8 32a	25 7	1 9a	18 8
Sat.	9	m 7 52	24 7	m 2 36	20 6
		9 38a	28 9	2 21a	17 5
Sun.	10	m 9 5	26 10	m 3 23	19 0
		9 55a	27 11	3 25a	16 6
Mon.	11	m 10 1	27 8	m 4 5	17 5
		10 75a	28 11	4 5a	15 9
Tues.	12	m 10 51	28 7	m 4 45	15 11
		11 14a	29 8	5 22a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Wednesday)	6h 35m	6h 46m.
7 (Thursday)	6h 34m.	6h. 46m
8 (Friday)	6h 33m.	6h. 47m.
9 (Saturday)	6h 33m.	6h. 47m.
10 (Sunday)	6h 32m	6h. 47m
11 (Monday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 48m.
12 (Tuesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 48m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

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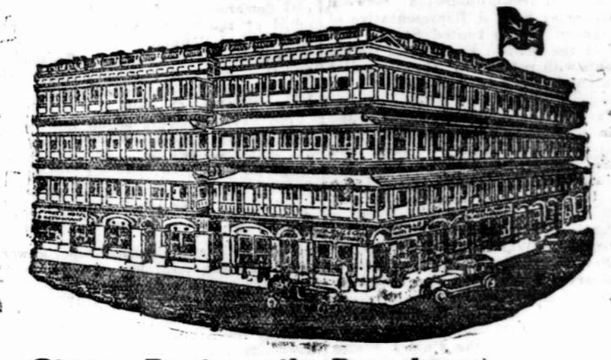

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4 " "	Rs. 4-14-0	.. Rs. 4- 0-0	.. Rs. 3-12-0.

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